

Country Life—January 16, 1953

PROBLEMS OF BIRD FLIGHT

COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

JANUARY 16, 1953

TWO SHILLINGS



THE LINN OF MUICK, NEAR BALLATER, ABERDEENSHIRE

Alex. B. Beattie

classified properties

AUCTIONS

IRELAND
"BELMORE," THOMASTOWN,
KILKENNY

Compact Sporting Agricultural Estate, 120 acres. Attractive non-basement Residence (4 reception, 6 bedrooms). Splendid order. Recently completely renovated. All modern amenities. Electricity. Central heating. Auction February 5. As a going concern, including pedigree dairy herd, other live-stock and agricultural machinery.

BATTERSBY & CO.

Estate Agents (Estd. 1815), Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

FOR SALE

ABERDEEN. Garthdee House. For Sale by Private Treaty, the desirable Residence known as Garthdee House, Aberdeen, with policies and 2 lodges. The house is beautifully situated on the north bank of the River Dee in approximately 20 acres of park and woodland and approached by 2 avenues. It is of 2 storeys, substantially built in dressed granite, containing: **GROUND FLOOR:** tiled vestibule and inner hall with cloakroom, spacious central hall, with gallery, sitting room, double drawing room with tiled conservatory off, dining room, study, billiard room, store rooms, kitchenette, etc. **FIRST FLOOR:** 6 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms or bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, housemaids' pantry, etc.; separate wing with staff quarters and large drying room. There is a semi-basement the whole area of the house with separate entrance, comprising kitchen, servants' hall, bedroom, bathroom, wine cellar, numerous store rooms, wash-house, etc. The house and lodges are in first-class condition. The lodges each contain 2 public rooms, 2-3 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, garage for 3 cars and ample outbuildings. Assessed rent: £147. Stipend £118. 9d. The house can be viewed by appointment only, and further particulars may be obtained from BUTCHART & RENNETT, Advocates, 7, East Castle Street, Aberdeen.

BOGNOR REGIS. Felpham district, 100 yards from sea. Delightful detached Residence standing in attractive corner position. Lounge (open fire brick fireplace), dining room, kitchen, with Boston Butler, scullery (tiled floor), sun lodge, 4 double bedrooms, bathroom (hot towel rail), sep. w.c. Detached brick-built garage for 2 cars with flat above; 2 bedrooms, lounge, dining room, kitchen, bathroom and w.c. All main services. Price Freehold £5,850.

BOGNOR CENTRAL. Charming detached Semi-bungalow in residential district, entrance hall, dining room, lounge, breakfast room, kitchen, 3 good bedrooms, bathroom, w.c. Double gates to garage-space. Pleasant front and rear gardens. All main services. Ideal for retirement. Price Freehold £3,000.—Apply STEVENS & CO., 6a, London Road, Bognor Regis. Tel. 391.

BRIGHTON. Old-world cottage (1636). Scheduled as ancient monument. Restored by Sussex craftsmen. Pleasing elevations, leaded windows, fine example of knapped flint work. Much old oak, inglenook, oak adzed doors. Small sequestered walled garden. 5 min. station, 1 min. buses. Accommodation: large hall, 2 reception rooms (oak floors), tiled kitchen (crutcher floor), cloakroom, separate w.c., 4 bedrooms (2 with basins), boxroom, fully tiled bathroom (shower), w.c. in recess. Integral garage (patent Up-N-Over door). Perfect condition, lights and plugs everywhere. Finished to last detail. £6,000.—HAUGHGRAVE-HALL, Mulberry Cottage, South Road, Brighton 6. Tel. 54518.

BUCKS. Available immediately. For sale: Luxuriously appointed premises suitable for private convalescent home, hotel or school, training or conference centre. Ideally situated, superb views. 18 miles London, next to famous golf course. Own swimming pool, tennis, vegetable and pleasure gardens. 15 acres, beautifully wooded grounds. Lavishly equipped kitchens, central heating throughout. Ample accommodation, lounges, dining room, 30 beds, bathrooms, separate staff house and bungalow adjacent. Owner's Agents, LAY CLARK & PARSONS, Ltd., 3, Wimpole Street, W.1. Tel. Lat. 1095.

CORNISH COAST. Ideal holiday modern well-appointed residence. Padstow 2½ miles. Situated in secluded sheltered position by golf. 100 yards sea, pte. access to beach. Extensive views. Brick structure. 5-6 bed., 2-3 rec., 2 bath., oak and pine interior. Central heating. Own services. Garage for 2. Freehold. Furniture if required. Photo and particulars from box 6523.

COTSWOLDS. In one of prettiest villages 12 miles from Cheltenham. Det. stone cottage with frontage to River Windrush. 4 bed., bathroom, etc., 2 rec., kitchen, main rise and water, 1 acre, greenhouse, separate outbuildings. Excellent condition. £4,750.—BILLINGS & SONS, 54, Winchester Street, Cheltenham.

CO. WICKLOW, Ireland. Easily-run house in first-class condition, 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms (2 with h. and c.), dressing room, 2 bathrooms, separate w.c., cloakroom with h. and c. and w.c., kitchen, pantries, 2 maids' rooms, tool shed, apple store, drying room, garage for 2 cars, vegetable and fruit garden, tennis court and lawns, 2 greenhouses—all standing on 2 acres. Price £7,800.—Teleph. Box 2239, Eason's Advertising Service, Dublin.

CUFFLEY. Detached 4-bedroomed house, situate on the Ridgeway with delightful view. H. and c. in 3 bedrooms, part central heated; brick garage and greenhouse. Interior decorations, just completed; outside requires painting. Owner compelled to sell. £9,750 or best offer.—Box 6512.

FOR SALE—contd.

DEAL, Kent Coast. Modern semi-detached House, 3 bedrooms, garage. £2,250.—HOWLAND & CO., Auctioneers, Deal.

DORSET. Calluna, Ferndown. Freehold country house near golf links, 4 bed., 2 rec., large lounge hall, morning room, kitchen and offices, telephone, immersion heater, modern Rayburn-type stove, old-world garden, 1 acre fruit trees, garage, sheds. £5,000 o.n.o. (2 further acres available if required).—Box 6518.

DUBLIN CITY—beside R.D.S. Show-grounds, Ballsbridge, magnificent non-basement Residence for sale, standing on 16 a., 3 r., 2 p. statute.—Full details from STOKES & QUINKE, Ltd., Estate Agents, 33, Kildare Street, Dublin. Tel. 61511.

EWINGSTON, SURREY. A delightful late 15th-century Cottage, surrounded by miles of beautiful country 700 ft. above sea level, 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, oak beams etc., completely modernised with central heating, new wiring, plumbing, etc. Price £4,850.—Advertiser, 41, Fuller's Way, Surbiton.

FINCHAMPSTEAD, BERKS. Beautifully situated Regency Residence, standing high in lovely grounds of about 9½ acres, and having magnificent panoramic views, 2 floors: 8 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, ample offices, including maids' sitting room. Central heating. Detached brick garage for 3 cars, and chauffeur's flat of 3 rooms, bathroom, kitchen, 2 excellent cottages. Other outbuildings. Swimming pool. Tennis lawn. Lovely wooded grounds. Freehold £15,500.—PETER JONES ESTATE OFFICES (John Lewis & Co., Ltd.), 145, Sloane Street, S.W.1. SLOANE 3434.

HANTS-WILTS BORDERS. Between Andover and Salisbury, an imposing modern residence and grounds known as Manor Farm. In a delightful situation on the site of the original Manor House. Hall, cloakroom (h. and c.), 3-4 reception rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Excellent domestic offices and service flat. Double garage, barn and other buildings. Grounds and paddocks in all about 6 acres. Main electricity. Central heating. Possession. Full details and price of the sole agents: F. ELLEN & SONS, The Auction Mart, Andover.

JERSEY. La Maison de Leoville. Substantially built well-designed Georgian-style Residence in rural setting with extensive country and sea views. 9 large rooms, servants' quarters, large modern kitchen (Aga), 2 bathrooms, cloakroom, garage. Main elec. 11 acres. Freehold, £8,750.—Apply: DAPHNE KNATCHBULL, Estate Agents, Charing Cross, St. Helier, Jersey.

KENT. Tudor gem. Only £3,650. Scheduled as an historical monument. Beamed exterior elevation with fine tiled panel door. Situated in centre of Cranbrook. 4 bedrooms on level floor, bath, w.c., lounge (stone fireplace), dining and study. All services. Small garden. First-class decorative order. Owner, D.C.H., 13, St. Peters Lane, Canterbury (Tel. 3321). (Evenings, Chestfield 303).

KENT WEALDEN VILLAGE. Comfortable Det. Period Cottage-Residence; 3-4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 sitting rooms, cloakroom and w.c., suitable offices. Excellent garden with detached garage, cabin and greenhouse. Main electricity and water. Freehold £3,750 (or near offer). Immediate Vacant Possession. SCOTT & KENDON, 38, High Street, Ashford, Kent.

SOMERSET-DORSET BORDER. Wincanton-Sherborne area. Picturesque old stone and thatched residence, facing south. 3 recs., 5 bed., bath, Aga, main, pretty garden, excellent buildings, orchard, paddock. Freehold.—PETER SHERSTON & WYLLAM, Sherborne (Tel. 61).

STRATFORD-CHELTENHAM (between). Det. House in secluded position on high ground in small village; 5 bed., 2 rec., kitchen, bath, central heat. Garage, ½ acre. Main elec. and water.—BILLINGS AND SONS, 54, Winchester St., Cheltenham.

SURREY, 25 m. London. Det. modn. res., 1947, 5 m. stn., 4 bedrms., 2 rec., lg. kit., bthrm., toilets, cloakroom, hall, central heated, lg. garage and garden. £6,000.—Box 6525.

17TH-CENTURY Cottage-Style Residence, nr. to the sea and 2 market towns. Of infinite appeal to the discriminating purchaser, large dble. lounge, dining room and study, light kitchen (Aga), 7 bed. (some fitted basins), bath 2 w.c.s., useful outbuilds, motor garage for 3 cars, etc. 2½ acres of grounds, inclg. paddock. All main services. Sacrifice at £5,000. F.H.Old.—Apply: PICKSELL, DANIEL & MORRELL, Marine Place, Seaton (Tel. 117) Devon.

30 VICTORIA ROAD (near Kensington Gardens). Newly erected, outstandingly modern, Freehold House, consisting of 6 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 3 tiled bathrooms and equipped with first quality suites and fittings, hardwood floors to reception rooms; a large exceptionally well-equipped kitchen; maid's bed-sitting room and bathroom; and large heated garage. Deep built-in wardrobes in every bedroom. Central heating throughout the house by thermostatically controlled gas boiler. Verandahs back and front. Beautifully laid-out "sun trap" garden. This house is the only one of its type left in London, and has to be seen to be appreciated. Price £15,300. Available for inspection every day from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Inquiries to the builders: C.A.S. (Contractors), Ltd., 7 Drayton Gardens, Kensington, S.W.10. (FR Emande 0152) for all particulars.

FOR SALE—contd.

BEFORE BUYING a Property or Farm it is well to have a survey and confidential report on value and condition by THE FARM AND ESTATE BUREAU, Consultants, Yeovil. Tel.: 823.

ESTATES, FARMS AND
SMALLHOLDINGS
FOR SALE

BERKSHIRE. 3 miles Twyford, 8 miles Reading. Capital Dairy and Mixed Farm, 204 Acres. Well-built farmhouse with 4-5 bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, farm office, 2 cottages. Attended cowsheds for 40 cows, 3 large cattle yards. Excellent double range of Dutch barns and implement sheds. Main water. Own electricity. No title. Vacant Possession. Price £20,000.—Apply: Sole agents, WYATT & SONS, 59, East Street, Chichester, Sussex (Tel.: Chichester 22977).

DEVON. Beautiful Teign Valley. Small-holding. Guest House, detached, 6 rooms, bath, 2 recs., own water, sep. drainage. Approx 2 acres. Part cult. Extent piggeries, etc. Orchard, garage. Nearest £3,200 for quick sale.—Box 6517.

NEAR STORRINGTON, SUSSEX. In delightful rural surroundings and possessing magnificent views of the countryside, VALUABLE RESIDENTIAL AGRICULTURAL ESTATE comprising PICTURESQUE 16th-CENTURY FARM-HOUSE RESIDENCE containing 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, lounge hall, cloakroom, 2 reception, excellent domestic offices, etc. Double garage. Loose box. Delightful pleasure gardens. Main electricity. Modern drainage. SUBSTANTIAL FARM BUILDINGS, including 3 large barns and stockman's cottage. Fertile farm land of 135 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION of Residence and 37 acres. For sale Freehold as a whole, but residence would be sold separately. Apply: NEWLAND TOMPKINS & TAYLOR, Pulborough (Tel. 300), Sussex.

WANTED

GEORGIAN or Queen Anne House wanted. 5-6 bedrooms, daily distance London.—Box 6516.

WANTED for Sale of Antiques, Georgian or similar type house, lofty spacious rooms, garage, outbuildings, anywhere in south coast area between Exmouth and Brighton.—Box 6524.

WANTED TO RENT

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE. Wanted to rent for 6 months. Furnished House with garden, about 5 bedrooms. Good modern kitchen and bathroom essential. Box 6513.

TO RENT. unfurnished by a country lover, near coast, Cornwall or Devon, but not isolated—a small house or cottage, but not too low rooms, advertiser being very tall, modern conveniences. For one lady. A little place on an estate would be ideal. Imperative that it is a healthy part and lots of sun.—Reply Box 6485.

TO LET

Furnished

CORNWALL. Little Petherick, between Wadebridge and Padstow. Charming cottage; fully furnished; delightful situation; available long let 2½ gns. weekly.—Apply BUTTON, MENSHUTT & MITTON, Ltd., Estate Agents, Wadebridge.

EATON SQUARE newly decorated, bachelor flat, rental £250 p.a. £700 for fittings and furnishings.—Box 6522.

JERSEY. N. St. Helier. Charming furnished flat overlooking sea, 2 miles from St. Helier. 3 bedrooms, 2 reception, bathroom, kitchen. £6 weekly long let. Garage, if required. Write DARLEY CUMBERLAND AND CO., 30, John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

NORTH CORNWALL. Atlantic coast. Large selection of furnished houses available for periods from January to end July. Apply BUTTON, MENSHUTT & MITTON, Ltd., Estate Agents, Wadebridge.

Unfurnished

HORSHAM AND QUILDFORD (between). In a favoured sporting locality amidst parklike surroundings. Detached country residence to be let unfurnished on lease. 5 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, domestic offices. Cottage, garages and stabling. Garden and paddock, nearly 5 acres. Further particulars from HENRY SMITH & SON, Chartered Surveyors, Horsham. Tel. 860-2 lines.

ESTATE AGENTS

AMERSHAM, GREAT MISSENDEN, CHESHAM. The lovely Chiltern country. PRETTY & ELLIS, Amersham (Tel. 28), Gt. Missenden (28) and Chesham (15).

BERKS, BUCKS AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES. Town and Country Properties of all types. MARTIN & POLE (incorporating Watts & Son), 23, Market Place, Reading (Tel. 60266) and at Caversham, Wokingham, Bracknell and High Wycombe.

BEXHILL, COODEN AND DISTRICT. Agents: STAINES & CO. (Est. 1892), Devonshire Road, Bexhill (Tel. 349).

BUCKS. Details of Residential Properties now available on application to HETHERINGTON & SECRET, F.A.I. Estate Offices, Gerrards Cross (Tel. 2094-2510) and Beaconsfield (Tel. 248 and 1054) and at London, W.3.

ESTATE AGENTS—contd.

CHANNEL ISLANDS. English Agents with local office.—RUSSELL & RUSSELL, Bournemouth and 14 Branch Offices.

CHELTFHAM & THE COSTWOLDS. Particulars of available properties on application to CAVERSHAM HOUSE ESTATE OFFICES, 48, Promenade, Cheltenham, Tel. 52081.

COTSWOLDS. Also Berks, Oxon and Wilts, HOBBS & CHAMBERS, Chartered Surveyors, Chartered Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Gloucester (Tel. 62-63), and Faringdon (Tel. 2113).

DEVON AND S.W. COUNTIES. For Selected List of PROPERTIES, RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I., Exeter (Tel. 3204).

DORSET AND SOMERSET. PETER SHERSTON & WYLLAM, Sherborne (Tel. 61). Properties of character. Surveys. Valuations.

EAST DEVON COAST AND COUNTRY. Properties of all types.—THOMAS SANDRELLS & STAFF, Sidmouth (Tel. 343), and Axminster (Tel. 3341).

ESSEX AND SUFFOLK. Country Properties and Farms.—C. M. STANFORD AND SON, Colchester (Tel. 3165, 4 lines).

IRELAND. Stud farms, country and sporting properties, suburban and investment properties. We offer a comprehensive list. HAMILTON AND HAMILTON (ESTATES), LTD., Dublin.

ISLE OF WIGHT. For Town and Country Properties, Houses, Hotels, etc. Apply GROUNDSELLS, Estate Agents, Newport Wight (Tel. 2171).

JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS. E. S. TAYLOR & CO., 18, Hill Street, St. Helier. Agents for superior residential properties.

CORNWALL. Good hunting country, rugged coast, river and sea fishing. For private residences, farms and small holding in this attractive district apply to: HUGH MENSHUTT & MITTON, LTD., Auctioneers, Wadebridge.

SURREY. Property in all parts of the county.—W. K. MOORE & CO., Surveyors, Carshalton (Tel.: Wallington 5577, 4 line).

SUSSEX AND ADJOINING COUNTIES. JARVIS & CO., of Haywards Heath, specialise in high-class Residences and Estates, many of which are solely in their hands (Tel. 7909).

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. Between London and the coast. For Residential Properties. BRACKETT & SONS (Est. 1828), 27-29 High Street, Tunbridge Wells (Tel. 1153).

SHOOTINGS TO LET

SHOOTING. One or more guns to let by the week, with party shooting Scottish grouse moor August-September. Reasonable cost. Good local hotel accommodation.—Box 6386.

OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

For Sale

SOUTHERN RHODESIA. Outstanding Cattle Ranch, 40,000 acres, a valuable investment at £1 per acre. Cattle and implements £20,000. Perennial river boundaries 7 miles, four dams, two homesteads. A sportsman's paradise, game birds and antelope. Further particulars, apply: E. F. EYRE, Warburg, Natal, South Africa.

Land for Sale

SOUTHERN RHODESIA. Approx. 800 acres Farm Land with development possibilities. On main road only 1½ miles from Salisbury. Gwibi River runs through property. Price £23 per acre. Inquiries: c/o MODERN ADVERTISING, 5, Carlos Place, W.1.

Estate Agents

SOUTHERN RHODESIA. MIDLAND DEVELOPMENT LTD., for Farms, Houses, Businesses and Building Sites in the rich and healthy Midland area. Inquiries with full details of your requirements, are invited to P.O. Box 212, Gwelo.

FURNITURE REMOVERS
AND DEPOSITORIES

HAMPTONS of Pall Mall East for expert removals, storage and shipping abroad. All staff fully experienced. Depository, Ingate Place, Queensway Road, Battersea Park, S.W.8. MACaulay 3434.

HOULTS, LTD. Specialists in removals and storage at home and overseas. Expert packers ensure safe delivery. Large or small deliveries anywhere. Estimates free.—HOULTS, LTD., The Depositories, Chase Road, Southgate, London, N.14 (Tel. PALMER Green 1167). Also at Newcastle, Carlisle, Glasgow.

MAKE USE of our Return Local Vans and your removal will cost less, by the firm with the splendid reputation. JOSEPH MAY, LTD., Whitfield Street, W.1. Tel. MUScum 2411.

PICKFORDS. Removers and Storers. Part lots or single articles. Weekly delivery everywhere. Overseas removal. Complete service. Branches in all large towns. Head Office: 102, Blackstock Rd., London, N.4. CAN. 4444.

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RATES AND ADDRESS FOR
ADVERTISEMENTS ON PAGE 177

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CXIII No. 2922

JANUARY 16, 1953

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

By Direction of Sir Kenelm Cayley, Bart.

THE BROMPTON ESTATE

Scarborough 8 miles. Malton 14 miles. Pickering 9 miles.

For nearly 350 years in the ownership of the same family.

The village has been modernised completely by the present Baronet at a cost of about £40,000

AN EXCELLENT FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT

7 FARMS RANGING FROM 396 ACRES TO 109 ACRES

4 Smallholdings. Blacksmith's shop, house and smallholding. House and garage. House and village shop. Butcher's shop.

32 COTTAGES IN PICTURESQUE BROMPTON VILLAGE

All completely modernised with hot and cold water in the sculleries and bathrooms, and main drainage, electricity and water.

LET TO LONG-ESTABLISHED TENANTS, AND PRODUCING £3,110 PER ANNUM

59 ACRES IN HAND, comprising woodlands, plantations, cleared woodland and the Estate Yard.

For Sale by Private Treaty as a whole or by Auction in the late spring in about 100 Lots.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, and Messrs. J. CUNDALL AND SONS, Sherburn, Malton.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. LONDON 23 MILES

Standing 200 feet up, facing south-west, with delightful views.

HISTORIC MANSION

Containing 30 bedrooms, 11 bathrooms, suite of reception rooms.

CENTRAL HEATING.

MAIN SERVICES.



Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (23,436)

Squash court, swimming pool,
2 hard tennis courts.

Gardens and grounds, kitchen and fruit
gardens. Garage for 16 cars.

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE
WITH ABOUT 42 ACRES**

Furniture can be purchased if required.

WEALD OF KENT

300 acres in hand or less by arrangement.

BEAUTIFUL 12th-CENTURY KENTISH MANOR HOUSE

In first-rate order.
Facing south and west.
3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms,
2/3 bathrooms.

CENTRAL HEATING.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.



Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, and Messrs. HATCH & WATERMAN, Tenterden, Kent. (34,694)

Gardens, kitchen gardens, orchard.
Garages for 4 cars.

9 cottages, all modernised.

3 FINE RANGES OF
FARM BUILDINGS
at present used by a pedigree T.T.
attested herd.

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD
WITH POSSESSION**

WARWICKSHIRE—NORTHANTS—OXON BORDERS

6 miles main line station (London 1½ hours.) Banbury and Leamington each about 13 miles.

A DELIGHTFUL MODERN- ISED PERIOD HOUSE

Built of Hornton stone with tiled
roof. Part dating back to 1698.
Very easily run and completely up
to date.

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 6 bed
and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

CENTRAL HEATING.



Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (50,510)

Main electric light, power and water.
Septic tank drainage.

3 garages. Excellent stabling.

Charming, easily maintained gardens.
2 cottages. Period farmhouse.
Farm buildings. Grass farm of about
60 acres.

Vacant Possession of the whole
property can be given. Might be
divided if required. Excellent hunting.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD



JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER STREET, LONDON, W.1 MAYFAIR 3316/7
CIRENCESTER, NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS, YEOVIL, CHICHESTER, CHESTER, NEWMARKET AND DUBLIN

IN THE CENTRE OF THE PYTCHLEY HUNT ATTRACTIVE CHARACTER RESIDENCE BUILT OF WARM BROWN STONE



Hall, 3 reception rooms,
8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

ALL MAIN SERVICES

Charming grounds with
grass tennis court.

STABLING
AND GARAGE BLOCK

3½ ACRES

FOR SALE AT A REDUCED FIGURE

Joint Agents: Messrs. WOODS & CO., Castilian Terrace, Northampton;
Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Bridge Street, Northampton.
(Folio 10,807)

SOUTH SOMERSET

Set in its own grounds with a stream and pool, a small and conveniently run

REGENCY HOUSE OF CHARACTER

5 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen with Aga
Self-contained servants' quarters. Garage and stabling.

MAIN ELECTRICITY. 2 PADDOCKS

in all 14½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD AT A VERY REASONABLE
PRICE

Apply: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Yeovil (Tel. 1066).

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE IN HEREFORDSHIRE MORNEY CROSS, FOWNHOPE

In a superb position, standing high above the Wye, with good views.

6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms,
2 dressing rooms, 3 recep-
tion rooms, cloakroom.

Electricity. Ample water.
Central Heating.

2 FLATS. COTTAGE.

Garage and stabling
accommodation.

Delightful inexpensive gar-
den, paddocks, etc.

15½ ACRES



FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Sole Agents: JACKSON-STOPS, Cirencester Tel. (334-5).

COTTAGE RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER IN SOUTH SOMERSET

A THATCHED ROOFED COTTAGE BUILT OF COB
AND BRICK

3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 3 BEDROOMS, KITCHENETTE,
BATHROOM, W.C.

SMALL ATTRACTIVE GARDEN

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER
EXCELLENT DECORATIVE REPAIR

MODERATE PRICE. FREEHOLD

JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Yeovil (Tel. 1066).

JUST OUTSIDE CIRENCESTER

in beautiful country and timbered surroundings. 1½ miles Kemble Junction.

A VERY FINE RESIDENTIAL MINIATURE ESTATE

11 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,
2 BATHROOMS, 4 RECEPTION ROOMS,
2 HALLS. PRIVATE CHAPEL.
2 SELF-CONTAINED FLATS. 2 LODGES.
Main electricity. Estate water supply. Central
heating.

EXCELLENT GARAGE and STABLE BLOCK

Many useful outbuildings.

Beautiful timbered walks, nice garden, 34 acres
of park land. TOTAL 47¾ ACRES.



FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Joint Sole Agents: JACKSON-STOPS, Cirencester (Tel. 334-5). RYLANDS & CO., Cirencester
(Tel. 63)

MODERNISED MOAT HOUSE £300 PER ANNUM

On GLOS.-WORCS. BORDERS.

CHARMING OLD HALF-TIMBERED HOUSE

With 6 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS,
3 RECEPTION ROOMS.

Central heating. Main electric light and power.

Main water.

GARAGE

Pleasant grounds, 5 ACRES of pastureland, if required.

MIGHT BE SOLD

Full particulars from the Owner's Agents:

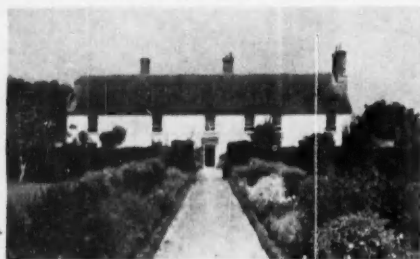
JACKSON-STOPS, Cirencester (Tel. 334-5).

(Continued on page 135)

Tel. GROsvenor 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET,
LONDON, W.1



WEST SUSSEX— CLOSE TO SEA

A very attractive
Charles II
Manor House

7 bed, 2 bath and
3 reception rooms.

Main services.

GARAGE.

Lovely garden.

COTTAGE.

PRICE £9,000
with 4½ ACRES
WINKWORTH & CO.

KENT—NEAR SURREY BORDERS

A XVth-Century House
of special merit

6 main bed., 3 lavishly fit-
ted baths, 3 reception
rooms; fitted basins.

Cottage; hard court;
swimming pool.

PRICE £15,000
with 15 acres

WINKWORTH & CO.



WEST BERKS— NEAR VILLAGE

XVIIIth-Century
Stone-built Residence
brought up to date

9 bed, 3 bath, 3 reception.

ANCIENT COTTAGE.

OUTBUILDINGS.

Walled garden,
paddocks.

PRICE £10,750
with 10½ ACRES

HANTS—NEAR NEW FOREST

A Comfortable House

9 bed, 3 bath, 4 reception.

Central heating.

2 COTTAGES.

OUTBUILDINGS.

Pleasure and kitchen
gardens.

PRICE £9,000
with 11 ACRES



WINKWORTH & CO., 48 Curzon Street, London, W.1. (Tel. GRO. 3121.)

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

HAMPSHIRE-SURREY BORDERS

Between Farnham and Alton. London 1¼ hours by electric train.
On high ground on a southern slope with extensive views.



A well built Country House on 2 floors only and eminently suitable for conversion or for institutional use.

Lounge hall, 5 reception rooms, 15 bedrooms (9 fitted basins), 4 bathrooms. Part central heating. Main electric light, power, gas and water. Modern drainage. Garages for several cars. Good outbuildings. 3 cottages. Matured gardens, wide lawns, ornamental trees, rose garden, fruit trees, kitchen garden.

ABOUT 8 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

3-acre field possibly available. The Property would be sold excluding the cottages.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (50,472)

MAYfair 3771
(15 lines)

BETWEEN DORKING AND GUILDFORD

Close to village and bus service.

An attractive Lutyns-designed House, in excellent order.

3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Main electricity, gas and water.

EXCELLENT COTTAGE

Garage for 2, 7 loose boxes. Beautifully laid-out easily maintained garden, kitchen garden, 2 glass-houses, paddock, woodland.



ABOUT 10 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (30,076)

Telegrams:
"Galleries, Wesdo, London"

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

(Established 1882)
Telephones:
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REGent 1184 (3 lines)

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(INCORPORATING MESSRS. EDWARD SYMONS & PARTNERS)

1, STATION ROAD, READING; 4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telegrams:
"Nicholas, Reading."
"Nichenyer, Piccoy, London"

FINCHAMPSTEAD, BERKS

OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE

beautifully decorated in Regency style. 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms. Central heating. Wooded grounds 11 ACRES. Chauffeur's flat and 2 cottages.

OFFERS TO PURCHASE INVITED

BUCKLEBURY COMMON

Between Reading and Newbury.

DISTINCTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE

4 reception, 12 bedrooms (each with basin), 4 bathrooms. Central heating. 45 ACRES including young woodland. Studio, etc.

£12,000 OR OFFER

GORING-ON-THAMES

2 large reception, 3-4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 kitchens (RECENTLY USED AS 2 FLATS).

£4,500 OR OFFER

EXECUTOR'S SALE

HENLEY-ON-THAMES

On the higher ground towards Harpsden Golf Course.



Brick-built and stone mullioned windows. Entrance hall with cloakroom, 3 reception, kitchen with Aga, 7 beds, (principal ones with basins), 3 baths. All main services (including gas). Central heating. Garage. In all 2½ ACRES. Excellent detached 3-ROOMED COTTAGE (with separate drive). Price Freehold £6,750 or an offer without cottage would be considered.

CAMBERLEY, SURREY

MAGNIFICENTLY APPOINTED HOUSE

3 large reception, 4 master bed and dressing rooms, further rooms as part of house or lettable as separate unit. Central heating. 8¼ ACRES, mostly natural grounds. £7,850. BARGAIN

LONG CRENDON, BUCKS

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY (originally 3 Cottages)

3 reception, 4-5 bedrooms (basins). Central heating. 1 ACRE with orchard. Tiny cottage in garden. £5,750. EXOR'S SALE

CHILTERN HILLS

Reading 3¼ miles.

25-ACRE MODEL FARM

with enchanting small Regency house. £14,000. OFFERS CONSIDERED

3, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

GROsvenor
1032-33-34

A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL FARM OF NEARLY 60 ACRES SUFFOLK

In a delightful position on fringe of village; convenient for Norwich and Ipswich.

CHARMING 16th-CENTURY HOUSE

in excellent order throughout and entirely up-to-date. 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Hall and 3 reception rooms, office. Main electricity. Good water supply. Well stocked garden, partly walled kitchen garden. FINE RANGE OF BUILDINGS.

LAND IN GOOD HEART.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION

SURREY. BEAUTIFUL DORKING DISTRICT

Rural situation on outskirts of old-world village. Fine views of the Rammer Ridge.

FASCINATING OLD HOUSE OF CHARM AND ATMOSPHERE

completely modernised and in perfect order. Lounge hall and 3 reception, 6 principal bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, self-contained staff flat, labour-saving offices. All main services. Central heating. Modern stabling. Garage. Games room. Cottage. VERY ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS, hard tennis court, PADDOCKS AND WOODLAND.

IN ALL ABOUT 24 ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE

WEST SUSSEX. PULBOROUGH 3 MILES

On a crest of a hill; fine views of the Downs.

BIJOU MODERN RESIDENCE, easy and economical to maintain. 4 bedrooms, 2 bath, 3 reception.

Central heating. Main services. 2 garages.

Most attractive garden of ¾ ACRE, additional land available.

FREEHOLD £5,950

SUSSEX, AMIDST THE SOUTH DOWNS

In a delightful situation on high ground with
FINE VIEWS ACROSS THE CUCKMERE VALLEY
near picturesque village, 3 miles sea.

A Really Charming
Residence
of Character in
the Farmhouse Style.

EASY AND
ECONOMICAL
TO MAINTAIN

Tastefully decorated and
in first-class order
throughout.

4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
3 reception rooms,
labour-saving kitchen.

Main Electricity.

Good Water Supply.

TWO GARAGES

MATURED AND ATTRACTIVE GARDENS, tennis court, kitchen garden and paddock, in all over 2 ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.



GROsvenor 2838 (2 lines)
MAYfair 0388

TURNER LORD & RANSOM

127, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:
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BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

On the hills between Amersham, Princes Risborough, High Wycombe.

COMPACT SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE

with a

CHARMING 16th-CENTURY HOUSE

(BRICK BUILT, TILED ROOF)

HALL, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS (2 WITH INGLENOOKS), OAK STAIRCASE, 6 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS, GOOD DOMESTIC OFFICES.

ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS.

Excellent BARN with stage and studio or workshop. Range of farm buildings. Cottage residence. Gardener's cottage.

16 ACRES

including convenient-sized paddocks.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD as a whole or with a few Acres only in Lots by Auction in the Spring:
unless acceptable offer received meantime

Auctioneers and Sole Agents: TURNER LORD & RANSOM, as above.



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

REGent 8222 (20 lines)

Telegrams: "Selaniet, Piccy, London"



WEST SUSSEX

IN THE HEART OF THIS LOVELY COUNTRY A SHORT DISTANCE FROM PETWORTH AND ABOUT 12 MILES FROM HORSHAM

AN OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE

A LOVELY 16th-CENTURY HOUSE

Beautifully modernised and having oil-fired central heating. Company's electric light and water.

SPACIOUS AND REALLY ENCHANTING LOUNGE, PANELLED DINING ROOM, STUDY, 5 BEDROOMS (some basins), LUXURY BATHROOM.

A charming and interesting house skilfully modernised with many labour-saving devices yet retaining its old-world charm.

EXCELLENT MODERN COTTAGE of 3 rooms and living room, kitchen, scullery and bathroom.

HUNTER STABLE. DOUBLE GARAGE. SMALL FARMERY.

Pretty inexpensive garden, arable and pastureland, in all

ABOUT 18 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION OF THE WHOLE

The photographs are not yet available—meanwhile
the property can be viewed through the Sole Agents

HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (C.49,677)

OVERLOOKING AND ADJOINING THE WORPLESDON GOLF COURSE

FOUR MILES WOKING

Ideal for London business man and golfer.

Charming Sunny Residence designed by an architect and in excellent order.



Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, master suite of bedroom, dressing and bathroom, 5 or 6 other bedrooms, 2nd bathroom, compact offices.

Main services.

CENTRAL HEATING.
GARAGE.

Attractively displayed gardens, easily maintainable by one man.

Gate to golf course and "Pond" hole.

URGENT SALE. PRICE REDUCED TO £8,750 FREEHOLD

Recommended from personal inspection by
HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.51,651)

RECONDITIONED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE IN SUPERB CONDITION

CROWBOROUGH, EAST SUSSEX

Occupying elevated position 650 ft. up, close to golf course and heart of the town.
Immune from noise and dust of traffic.



Nicely-proportioned hall, 3 southern orientated reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 baths and model offices.

All Co.'s services. Central and domestic hot-water installations. Wash basins in bedrooms.

Garage.

Beautiful pleasure grounds with kitchen garden and protective flanking woodland of

ABOUT 3 3/4 ACRES

WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Particulars from HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (C.54,106)

BETWEEN GUILDFORD AND DORKING

In some of the most glorious Surrey country.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING MODERN CHARACTER HOUSE



Standing in its own well-timbered secluded grounds of 8 1/2 ACRES with 2 paddocks.

Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception, model kitchen, master suite bed, dressing and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms and bathroom.

Jarrah wood floors, mahogany doors. Oil-fired central heating. Main electric light and water.

Built-in garage.

Detached modern brick stables suitable conversion to cottage.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Highly recommended from personal inspection by
HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.51,685)

IN THE FAVOURITE ASCOT DISTRICT

Sunny and secluded position, 1 mile station, 25 miles London.

A MODERN SUN-TRAP FREEHOLD RESIDENCE
APPROACHED BY LONG TREE-LINED DRIVE



Hall, cloakroom, 2 or 3 reception rooms, sun loggia, 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.
Staff annexe with bedroom and bathroom.
Compact offices.
Garage for 2.

All main services.

Central heating.
Bungalow-Lodge.

Nicely-timbered grounds with fast-running stream. Fernden hard tennis court, kitchen garden and orchard, in all

ABOUT 6 ACRES

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED
or would sell without the cottage

Recommended by HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (B.58,784)

UNIQUE SITUATION WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS

REIGATE HILL

Adjoining famous beauty spot, under 1 mile station and shops.

CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE APPROACHED BY DRIVE

2 floors only.

Lounge, 3 reception, complete offices.

2 staircases.

7 bed. and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main services.

FINE DETACHED COTTAGE

Garage 2 cars.

Buildings.



Delightful grounds, in all about 4 ACRES.

FREEHOLD £8,750. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.34711)

PETERSFIELD

Convenient for shops and station.

EXCELLENT MODERN HOUSE ON TWO FLOORS

3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

Agar cooker. Central heating. Main services.

EXCELLENT DOUBLE GARAGE and DETACHED COTTAGE of 4 ROOMS and KITCHEN.

1 1/2 ACRES part orchard.

PRICE £5,750 OR NEAR OFFER

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (H.59,146)



BRANCH OFFICES: KENSINGTON, W.8; WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19; BOURNEMOUTH, HANTS; AND BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTS

REGENT
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE STREET,
PICCADILLY, W.1

IN EAST SUSSEX VILLAGE

Near station, shops and excellent bus services to London, Tunbridge Wells and the coast.

SMALL HOUSE OF CHARACTER

In splendid order and easy to run. Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, third large room, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Main Services, Radiators, Garage. Charming small garden with grass paddock and fruit trees in all ABOUT ¾ ACRE.

ONLY £4,250 FREEHOLD. LOW RATES

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (19,833)

COOKHAM AND MAIDENHEAD

Beautifully situated in a lovely rural position, on high ground commanding wonderful views.

A Charming Property in the Georgian Style

Converted from the garage and stabling block of a large house.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, maids sitting room. Main electricity and power. Useful outbuildings and well-disposed gardens of ABOUT ¾ ACRE

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

Inspected by OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (19,810)

ENGLEFIELD GREEN

In a splendid position only a few minutes' walk from Windsor Great Park.

A CHARMING SMALL MODERN HOUSE



Extremely well fitted and in excellent order. 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom.

All main services. Built-in garage.

Matured, well disposed garden with terraced lawn, herbaceous borders, rose garden, kitchen garden, etc.

PRICE FREEHOLD, ONLY £5,950

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (19,809)

STANMORE

Situate in one of the best parts of this favoured district, near to the station (Bakerloo Line) and ideal for the London business man.

A DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE

of charming appearance built about 20 years ago of brick with cement rendering and tiled roof

Square hall, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom.

Detached garage.

Main Services. Radiators.

Large garden adjoining extensive playing fields affording attractive open views.

LOW PRICE FREEHOLD FOR QUICK SALE

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (19,986)

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES

In a delightful position adjoining permanent open grounds and about three-quarters of a mile from the station.

A CHARMING MODERN COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE

On 2 floors only and in splendid order.

3 reception, 3 bedrooms, bathroom.

All main Services. Central Heating throughout.

Garage and workshop.

Delightful matured garden of about a quarter of an acre.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (19,674)

20, HIGH STREET,
HASLEMERE (Tel. 1207-8)

H. B. BAVERSTOCK & SON

ESTATE OFFICES, GODALMING (Tel. 1722, 5 lines)

4, CASTLE STREET,
FARNHAM (Tel. 5274-5)BETWEEN HASLEMERE AND
PETERSFIELD

A PICTURESQUE TUDOR COTTAGE

Fully modernised. In excellent order. Commanding pleasant outlook over fields. 2 bedrooms (1 fitted basin), bathroom, charming lounge (18 ft. by 14 ft.), dining room, modern kitchen. Main services, immersion heater. Garage and outbuildings. About ½ acre.

FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

HASLEMERE

In first-class residential area. Occupying a picked site 600 feet above sea level.

CHARMING COTTAGE-STYLE HOUSE

In excellent order.

3 bedrooms (1 basin), bathroom, 2 reception rooms, entrance hall, cloakroom. All main services. Immersion heater. Built-in garage.

ABOUT ¼ ACRE. FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION
Haslemere Office.

HASCOMBE, WEST SURREY

In the heart of lovely unspoiled country on bus route. Readily accessible to main line station. Waterloo 50 minutes.



CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE extremely well maintained. 5 bedrooms (3 basins), bathroom, hall, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, garden lounge, office with Aga and automatic boiler. Main services. Modern drainage. Central heating. Garage. Beautiful grounds, ABOUT 1¼ ACRES. FREEHOLD £7,250. POSSESSION. Godalming Office.

HAMPSHIRE—SURREY BORDERS

Liphook 5 miles, Farnham and Haslemere each 7 miles.

THE VALUABLE RESIDENTIAL, FRUIT AND PIG HOLDING

Comprising:

CHARACTER RESIDENCE

With 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, etc.

BRICK AND TILED BUNGALOW

With 2 bedrooms, bathroom, reception room, etc. Main electric light and power.

EXCELLENT BUILDINGS

including Danish piggery (approx. 123 ft. long), offices, stores, etc.

Orchards and highly-productive agricultural land.

IN ALL 15½ ACRES.

FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

PRICE FOR QUICK SALE £6,250

Farnham Office.

RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, F.R.I.C.S.

SALISBURY, LONDON, SHERBORNE, SOUTHAMPTON, TAUNTON

IN THE NEW FOREST

9 miles Southampton. Close to main bus stop.

ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE

Brick with tiled roof and with all accommodation on one floor only. Excellent repair and decoration.

2-3 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM (h. and c.), 2 GOOD RECEPTION, MODERN KITCHEN

ELECTRICITY. MAIN WATER. GARAGE AND GARDEN

£3,550 FREEHOLD. POSSESSION BY ARRANGEMENT

NORTH DORSET

2 miles Shaftesbury. Good bus route.

CHARMING OLD-WORLD COTTAGE

Constructed in brick and stone with sound wired thatch.

3 BEDROOMS, MODERN BATHROOM, 2 RECEPTION ROOMS, GOOD KITCHEN. MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER. GAS AVAILABLE

Garden ABOUT 1 ACRE. Space for garage.

£2,600 FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

WILTS—DORSET BORDER Above Blackmore Vale

6½ miles Shaftesbury. Semley main line station 3 miles.

MODERNISED COTTAGE

Brick and stone with slated roof.

3 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM, 2 RECEPTION, KITCHEN, etc.

MAIN ELECTRICITY. ESTATE WATER

Space for garage. Pleasant garden.

£2,950 OR NEAR OFFER FOR QUICK SALE

FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

HAMPSHIRE—ABOVE TEST VALLEY

12 miles equidistant from Salisbury and Winchester.

CHARMING OLD-WORLD FREEHOLD COTTAGE

Completely modernised with appearance of a cottage, but habitable as a bungalow. In excellent decorative order.

DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, KITCHEN, 2 BEDROOMS, MODERN BATHROOM. GARAGE and STORE SHED. CENTRAL HEATING

MAIN ELECTRICITY. WATER BY ELECTRIC PUMP

Pleasant garden.

£2,750. VACANT POSSESSION

Apply: Salisbury Office. Tel. 2467-8.

G. L. CULVERWELL, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
R. V. COWARD, F.A.I.
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TILLEY & CULVERWELL

(BATH)

NEW BOND STREET CHAMBERS,
14, NEW BOND STREET, BATH
(Tels. 3150, 3584, 4268 and 61360,
4 lines).

AT LOW RESERVE.

IN THE AVON VALE COUNTRY



AN EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-APPOINTED 16th-CENTURY COTSWOLD STYLE RESIDENCE

OF CONSIDERABLE ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST. Substantially built of stone with Cotswold stone-tiled roof, mullioned windows and leaded lights. Situated on the outskirts of a Wiltshire country town in the heart of the Avon Vale hunting country. The accommodation, luxuriously appointed and modernised regardless of cost, comprises: 4 RECEPTION ROOMS, KITCHEN with Esse cooker and USAL OFFICES, 5 BEDROOMS, 2 DRESSING ROOMS, 4 BATHROOMS. Electric power and gas. Mains water and drainage. Central heating throughout.

GARDENS WITH PADDOCK, including terraced rose garden, lawns, kitchen garden, in all embracing ABOUT 3 ACRES. Useful outbuildings, together with an EXCELLENT COTTAGE similarly modernised.

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE WHOLE UPON COMPLETION. THIS DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE SHORTLY TO BE SUBMITTED TO PUBLIC AUCTION (unless sold by private treaty in the meantime).

GROsvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)
25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

13, Hobart Place,
Eaton Square,
S. West Halkin Street,
Belgrave Square,
London, S.W.1

By order of Executors.

"BLEAK HOUSE," BROADSTAIRS, KENT

FORMERLY THE HOME OF CHARLES DICKENS. Situate on the cliff overlooking the harbour and with sea views from North Foreland to Deal.



Hall, 3 reception rooms,
9 bed and dressing rooms,
2 bathrooms, good domestic
offices, Maids' sitting
room.

All main services.

Central heating.

Garage with flat over.

Gardener's cottage.

Gardens and grounds of
about 1 ACRE

FOR SALE FREEHOLD AT A LOW PRICE TO CLOSE ESTATE
Sole Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1.

WEST SOMERSET

In unspoilt country, within 10 miles of main line station, with express train service to London.

FINE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

With 3 large reception rooms, 6 principal bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 5 secondary bedrooms.
Garages. Squash court. Cottage. Main electricity, part central heating, good water supply.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, WITH 20 ACRES, OR COUNTRY ONLY WOULD BE SOLD WITH 2 ACRES AT £4,500

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (7502)

BERKSHIRE

Sheltered position on outskirts of village. On bus route to Reading (10 miles).
RED BRICK RESIDENCE, enjoying southerly aspect with rural outlook. 4 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 secondary bedrooms, studio or playroom, 3-4 reception rooms. Main gas, water and electricity. Central heating. 2 garages. Entrance Lodge.

T.T. AND ATTESTED FARMERY WITH GOOD RANGE OF BUILDINGS
Grounds include tennis lawn and swimming pool.

TOTAL AREA 50 ACRES, FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE OR WOULD BE SOLD AS A GOING CONCERN WITH EQUIPMENT AND STOCK

Owner's Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (A.4,802)

GROsvenor
2861

TRESIDDER & CO.

77, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:
"Cornishmen, London"

£6,750. 2½ ACRES

BATH (8 miles) ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

In excellent order and with good outlook. Hall, 3 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms, 7 bedrooms. (Part cut off as separate flat). All main services. Telephone.

GARAGE. STABLE. GARDENER'S BUNGALOW. CHARMING GROUNDS, tennis lawn, rose and rock gardens, kitchen and fruit garden.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1 (16,395).

SURREY-SUSSEX BORDERS. £8,750

Rural but accessible, mile station (hour London).

UNIQUE AND PICTURESQUE COUNTRY HOUSE

Billiards room, 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, 6 bedrooms (h. and c.).

STAFF FLAT. COTTAGE. GARAGES.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS. LARGE LAKE.

Kitchen garden, orchard, paddock and woodland, 24 ACRES

Inspected and recommended by TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1 (13,246).

£6,500. SOUTH DEVON. 4 miles Salcombe and Kingsbridge Station, buses pass gate.

CHARMING OLD-WORLD HOUSE in glorious position with sea views, and in excellent order. Hall, 3 reception, bathroom, 4½ bedrooms. Main electricity. Garage.

Walled garden, orchard ¾ ACRE

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1 (28,151).

BEDS. 45 miles London. CHARACTER HOUSE IN EXCELLENT ORDER. Hall, 3 reception, bathroom, 4½ bedrooms (3 h. and c.). Main electricity and water. Esse. 2 garages. Gardens and paddock.

£5,700 FREEHOLD. Recommended.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1 (28,190).

30 OR 100 ACRES. NORTH BUCKS.

Rural but accessible.

CHARMING CHARACTER HOUSE

dating from 16th century, modernised and in good order. Halls, 3 reception, offices, 2 bath., 7 bed., (3 h. and c.), staff rooms and bathroom. Main electricity. Newly adapted buildings for 100 pigs and 2,000 head of poultry. Barn, garage, excellent flat, entrance lodge. Gardens, market garden, pasture and arable, (additional 40 acres rented). TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1 (27,816).

WEST SURREY

Favourite residential district, affording good golf, and easy daily access to London (36 minutes by rail).

DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE

8 bedrooms (6 fitted basins, h. and c.), 2 bathrooms, 3 good reception rooms, lounge hall, compact offices with sitting room. All main services.

GARAGE, LOOSE BOX, ETC.

Well-timbered garden, profusion of rhododendrons and azaleas, completely secluded, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, etc. In all about 2½ ACRES.

MODERATE PRICE FOR QUICK SALE

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1 (25,347).

£4,500. 1½ ACRES. KENT

Under 3 miles from station (1½ hours London).

DELIGHTFUL 16th-CENTURY RESIDENCE

modernised and in excellent order. Fine old oak beams, open fireplaces, etc. Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception, modern kitchen, bathroom, 4-5 bedrooms.

MAIN ELECTRICITY. TELEPHONE. LARGE GARAGE.

Charming inexpensive garden, lucrative orchard, kitchen garden, etc.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1 (22,649).

Tel. MAYfair
0023-4

R. C. KNIGHT & SONS

130, MOUNT STREET
LONDON, W.1

SUFFOLK

In completely rural and unspoilt position 3 miles from Stowmarket.

MODERNISED 17th-CENTURY RESIDENCE AND SMALL FARMERY eminently suitable for retired Army officer or others.



Hall, 2 reception rooms,
modern kitchen,
3 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main electricity
and every convenience.

Useful outbuildings include
Danish pigery, workshop,
incubator shed, etc.

Young orchard with Cox's
Orange, Laxton and Worcester
apples, etc.

4¼ ACRES

For Sale at Very
Reasonable Price.

Full details from R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, Market Place, Stowmarket, or as above. (L2554)

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

County	Period	Bedrooms	Cottages	Acres	Folio
Bucks.	Queen Anne	4	2	100	2549
Herts.	16th-Century	6	—	4	2341
Devon	17th-Century	5	—	84	2203
Essex	Georgian	7	1	14	2366
Glos.	Queen Anne	7	—	2	2517
Herts.	Georgian	10	2	66	1266
Norfolk	Modern	4	2	196	1897
Oxon	17th-Century	6	1	3	2335
Surrey	Modern	6	—	3½	2516
Sussex	Georgian	5	2	264	2568
Hunts.	Modern	4	—	61	2135
Kent	Regency	7	—	10	2567
Wilts.	Modern	4	—	2	2470
Worce.	Georgian	6	1	8	2478

Full details of the above and others in all parts of the country on application to: R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, 130, Mount Street, W.1.

And at NORWICH, STOWMARKET, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, CAMBRIDGE, HOLT and HADLEIGH

MAPLE & CO., LTD.

5, Grafton Street, Mayfair, W.1. (REGent 4685)
Tottenham Court Road, W.1 (EUSon 7000)

HERTS—15 miles North of Town adjoining Golf Course

Model residential area on the edge of open country, 10 minutes' walk from the station (40 minutes King's Cross).

DISTINCTIVE MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE



Specially built for the
owner's occupation in 1938
with well-proportioned
rooms, well back from the
road, with easy-paved
semi-circular drive.
Spacious hall, fine drawing
room, loggia, dining room,
cloakroom, model kitchen,
5 bedrooms, tiled bath-
room, etc.

Excellent decorations.

Flush panel doors.

Parquet floors.

All main services.

DOUBLE GARAGE
and workshop.

DELIGHTFUL GARDEN. Lawn, herbaceous borders, soft fruit, and stile to golf course.

REDUCED PRICE FOR FREEHOLD, £7,500

Recommended and inspected, MAPLE & Co., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, W.1. (Regent 4685).

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.

17, BLA GRAVE STREET, READING. Reading 2920 and 4112.

A PLACE OF CHARM AND CHARACTER, £5,750

In a much favoured but not isolated part of Wilts.

THE CENTURIES OLD HOUSE

has been well restored
with a more modern
addition in keeping. It
has up to date amenities,
including main electricity
and water. Central heating.
Aga cooker, etc. Lounge
hall, 3 sitting, 5 bed-
rooms and 2 bathrooms.
2 garages. Simple garden
and excellent paddock,
nearly



5 ACRES FREEHOLD. A GENUINE BARGAIN

Rates about £40 a year. Inspected.

WEST SUSSEX. A GOOD HOUSE AND 17 ACRES, £8,750. 36 miles from London, high up with beautiful southern views. Well appointed residence with 2-3 sitting, cloak., 5 bedrooms (basins), 2 bathrooms. Main electricity. Excellent garage and brick buildings. Formal garden, pasture and orchard land. **WITH VACANT POSSESSION.** Inspected.

5, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

GROSVENOR 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

SURREY/BERKS BORDER—WENTWORTH ESTATE

Ultra modern House in a lovely woodland setting, with access to golf course.



Entrance hall, cloakroom.
30-ft. drawing room, sun room.
Dining room, kitchen (Aga), staff sitting room.
Striking circular staircase.
3 principal suites with bathrooms.
Staff wing of 2 bedrooms and 4th bathroom.
Sun roof with far-reaching views.
GARAGE WITH CHAUFFEUR'S ROOM,
ETC., EXCELLENT MODERN COTTAGE



PARTICULARLY CHARMING GROUNDS OF ABOUT 3½ ACRES

Details from the Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

82, QUEEN STREET,
EXETER

RICKEARD, GREEN & MICHELMORE

Phones: 3934 and 3645
Grams: "Conric," Exeter

**BETWEEN
DART ESTUARY AND TORBAY**
*On bus route and in pleasant rural setting. South aspect
with fine open views.*

SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE
Stone-built house in good order, contains 3 reception
rooms, usual offices with Aga, 6 bedrooms, bathroom.
Own electricity (230 volts), gravitation water. Central
heating. Garage, stabling and good buildings. Charming
ornamental grounds, easily maintained, orchard and
pasture land, in all **22 ACRES**

£8,750

MID-NORTH DEVON
With 500 yards frontage to River Mole and near River Taw.

PERIOD COUNTRY COTTAGE
With thatched roof and containing 2 living rooms, 2 bed-
rooms, bathroom, etc. Buildings include shippon for
4 (suitable T.T.), 2 loose boxes, etc. Small but charming
garden and 5 very good pasture fields, in all just over
11 ACRES

£3,200

**BETWEEN
EXETER AND TORQUAY**
*On village outskirts, 2 miles from coast. South aspect and
open views.*

COMFORTABLE MODERNISED HOUSE
Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, billiards room, cloakroom,
6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms with additional accommodation
suitable staff flat. Central heating and all main services.
LODGE and CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT. Garage and good
outbuildings. Exquisite grounds, inexpensive to main-
tain. **4½ ACRES**

£9,000

DEVON—SOMERSET BORDERS
12 miles Taunton and 7 miles Honiton.

RESIDENTIAL SMALLHOLDING
Attractive 3-4 bedroomed modern residence with
2 reception rooms, cloakroom and easily-run offices. T.T.
shippon for 26 cows and other buildings well removed
from residence. **46¼ ACRES** healthy level land (13
acres arable, remainder pasture).

£7,900

MID-DEVON

*Near village with main line station 16 miles equi-distant
Exeter and Tiverton.*

CHARMING SMALL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
3 reception rooms, cloakroom, 4 principal and 2 secondary
bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and usual offices (Aga). Excellent
3-bedroomed COTTAGE. Own electricity (mains near).

Main water and central heating. Inexpensive grounds,
paddock, etc., **3 ACRES**. Garage and stabling.

£6,500

TEIGN VALLEY

Elevated position on village outskirts, 6 miles from Exeter.

MIXED HOLDING OF 33 ACRES
with stone-built house containing 2 reception rooms,
5 bedrooms, bathroom, etc. Main electricity, gravitation
water. Shippon for 12 and other useful buildings.
Bungalow cottage. Pasture and arable land (with
further **40 ACRES** if required).

£5,500

And at WALCOTE CHAMBERS
WINCHESTER

ALFRED PEARSON & SON

HIGH STREET, HARTLEY WINTNEY (Tel. 233)

FLEET ROAD, FLEET (Tel. 1066)

And at ALDERSHOT
and FARNBOROUGH

LOVELY FINCHAMPSTEAD

SMALL DETACHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE
3 bedrooms, bathroom and 3 reception rooms. **1 ACRE**
Main electricity and water. **TO BE LET UNFURNISHED. LOW PRICE FOR LEASE**

Hartley Wintney Office.

IN VILLAGE—2 MILES BASINGSTOKE

**ATTRACTIVE OLD-WORLD PROPERTY IN
SEMI-BUNGALOW STYLE.** 4 bedrooms, bathroom,
lounge hall and sitting room. Main water and electricity.
Fine barn. In excellent condition. **£3,500**

Hartley Wintney Office.

TO BE LET FURNISHED

MOST ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE
between Alton and Basingstoke. 4 bedrooms, bathroom
and 2 reception rooms. Garage and garden maintained
by landlord's gardener. Main electricity and water.
RENT: 5 GNS. PER WEEK. Available for 6 months.

Hartley Wintney Office.

FLEET — HANTS

Within easy reach of station, shops, golf, etc.



**A VERY DISTINCTIVE AND MOST
CHARMING RESIDENCE**

7 bed and dressing rooms (4 h. and c.), bath-
room (h. and c.), very fine hall, cloaks (h. and c.),
3 good reception rooms, excellent offices.

DOUBLE GARAGE

ALL MAIN SERVICES

CENTRAL HEATING

Well timbered grounds of **2½ ACRES**

MARTLETS
BY AUCTION IN APRIL, OR PRIVATELY BEFORE
Fleet Office.

Bushey. Tel. 2281
Oxhey. Tel.: Watford 2271.
Pinner. Tel. 127-8.
Northwood. Tel. 310 and 1054.

STIMPSON, LOCK & VINCE

CHARTERED SURVEYORS, AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS
Head Office: 9, STATION ROAD, WATFORD (Tel. 2215)

Opp. Town Hall. Tel.: Watford 9280.
Berkhamsted. Tel. 1311.
St. Albans. Tel. 6113-4.
Rickmansworth. Tel. 2910.

HERTFORDSHIRE

5 minutes Bushey and Oxhey Station.



4 excellent bedrooms, oak-
panelled hall, cloakroom,
20 ft. lounge, large dining
room.

Excellent domestic offices.

¾ ACRE GARDEN.

GARAGE 2 CARS.

Favoured residential
position.

£7,950 FREEHOLD

Apply Bushey Office.

MOOR PARK

Baker Street 30 minutes.



Principal aspect south.

Oak strip floors, panelled
doors. Cloakroom, 3 recep-
tion rooms, bright kit-
chen, 5 bedrooms, bath-
room, separate w.c.

GARAGE.

½ ACRE of matured
garden.

£7,500 FREEHOLD

Apply Northwood Office.

23, MOUNT STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE

In rural country 1½ hours Waterloo.
Facing south with far reaching views.



COMPACT GEORGIAN HOUSE WITH PLEASURE FARM AND FISHING AVAILABLE

7 beds., 2 baths., 4 reception (3 panelled), staff flat with bath, 2 cottages. Fine gardens with hard court. T.T. buildings, piggeries and stabling. **ABOUT 40 ACRES.**

FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

Inspected and recommended by WILSON & Co., as above.

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor
1441

PERFECT QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

Adjoining large private estate, about 1 hour N.W.
of London in really unspoilt surroundings.

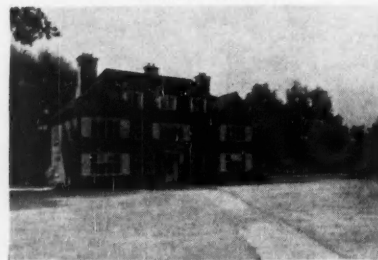


ON THE BUCKS BORDERS

A Period House of great charm and character. Recently the subject of considerable expenditure and now in excellent order throughout. 6/7 beds., 3 baths, most attractive square hall with period staircase, 3 reception. Main services. Garages 3 cars. Stabling, etc. Delightful gardens and farmland about 7 ACRES. **FOR SALE FREEHOLD AT REDUCED PRICE.**

10 MILES WEST OF LONDON

Overlooking Ham Common, Richmond Park, enjoying complete seclusion in rural surroundings with bus service 2 minutes walk.



BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN GEORGIAN STYLE HOUSE

In first class order and every modern convenience installed. Hall, 3 reception, 6 beds., 2 baths, model offices. All mains. Central heating throughout. Double garage. Delightful matured gardens with lovely trees. **FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ONE ACRE**

44, ST. JAMES'S
PLACE, S.W.1.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

REGENT 0911
2858 and 0677

WANTED TO PURCHASE

MESSRS. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK
ESTATE AGENTS, 44, ST. JAMES'S PLACE,
LONDON, S.W.1

Have recently sold two residential and agricultural estates in Gloucestershire, another in Warwickshire, a fourth in Shropshire, and a fifth in Buckinghamshire varying from 300 to 500 acres.

As a result of these activities, they have the requirements of many genuine applicants whose needs are similar to the properties already disposed of in these and other parts of the country, but who remain unsuited; therefore, they would be glad to hear from agents to owners whose properties they may have for sale.

PLEASE REPLY TO 44, ST. JAMES'S PLACE,
LONDON, S.W.1.

IN A LOVELY DISTRICT IN SURREY

Under an hour from London Bridge or Victoria.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE AND FARM OF 83 ACRES (FURTHER 43 ACRES IS RENTED)

1½ miles station, off main roads, southern aspect, high situation, panoramic views.

SUBSTANTIAL FARM BUILDINGS. 5 COTTAGES (3 with vacant possession). 2 sitting rooms, 6 bedrooms (basins), bathroom. Main electricity and power. Co's water. Central Heating. Stabling. Garage. Simple gardens.

Can be purchased with live and dead stock, implements, etc., or freehold only.

Inspected and recommended by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1 (L.R.18,393)

SUFFOLK

Convenient for Southwold, Lowestoft and Beccles.

£3,500 FREEHOLD

The Residence, containing 3 sitting rooms, cloakroom, 7-10 bedrooms, bathroom, maids' sitting room. Electric light. Stabling, garages and other buildings, including 3 greenhouses. Delightful gardens.

3 meadows and 4 ACRES of woodland.

A TOTAL OF ABOUT 17 ACRES

Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R.24,624)

NEAR DENHAM, BUCKS

Very accessible to London 14 miles away.

DELIGHTFUL HISTORICAL HOUSE IN RURAL SURROUNDINGS

3 reception rooms (one 38 ft. by 21 ft.), 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main services. Central heating. AGA.

GARAGES. BUNGALOW.

VERY FINE 16th-CENTURY BARN with dance floor, recreation rooms and flat, housing a flourishing Club which can be continued or not, as required.

In all 8 ACRES with paddock and hard tennis court. Swimming pool.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

as a whole or with a smaller area and excluding the Barn.

Apply, JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.23,341)

MAIDENHEAD
SUNNINGDALE

BERKSHIRE

On an island site entirely surrounded by National Trust commons.



A PERFECTLY-PLANNED MODERN HOUSE

The acme of comfort and luxury. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Oak floors. Central heating. Main services. Detached Cottage. Double garage.

1½ ACRES

FOR SALE OR WOULD BE LET

GIDDY & GIDDY, Maidenhead (Tel. 53).

GIDDY & GIDDY

WINDSOR, SLOUGH
GERRARDS CROSS

BETWEEN MAIDENHEAD & MARLOW

Situated 350 ft. up, amidst beautiful wooded country.



AN EXCEPTIONAL COTTAGE

3 bedrooms (basins), bathroom, 2 reception rooms, etc. Central heating. Main services. Garage. Well-kept grounds.

REDUCED PRICE FOR QUICK SALE

GIDDY & GIDDY, Maidenhead (Tel. 53).

A SMALL ESTATE

Situated between Maidenhead and Reading, away from roads, but very convenient for daily access to London.



MOSTLY OF THE GEORGIAN PERIOD. 8 beds., 4 baths., 3 rec., study, etc. Central heating. Main services. Old-world grounds with hard tennis court. Paddocks. 2 Cottages. Outbuildings.

19 ACRES. £8,950

Sole Agents: GIDDY & GIDDY, Maidenhead (Tel. 53).

SHERBORNE (Tel. 5)

SENIOR & GODWIN

CHARTERED SURVEYORS

STURMINSTER NEWTON
Tel. 9 (3 lines)

SOUTH-EAST SOMERSET

6 miles from Wincanton.

STONE-BUILT HOUSE OF CHARACTER IN SECLUDED GROUNDS



3 RECEPTION ROOMS,
7 BED and
DRESSING ROOMS,
3 BATHROOMS.

Main water and electricity.
Central heating.

GARAGE

Stable block, gardens and
pasture paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 3½ ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION.
PRICE £7,000 FREEHOLD

NORTH DORSET

Between Shaftesbury and Blandford.

OLD RECTORY IN SECLUDED GROUNDS. Constructed in mellow brick with thatched roof. Hall with cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main water and electricity. Walled garden with tennis court. Stabling and garage together with **8 ACRES** of pasture (let). **VACANT POSSESSION.** KEYS ON APPLICATION.

BLACKMORE VALE

3 miles from Sturminster Newton.

ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT AND SLATED RESIDENCE standing on high ground with open country views. 2 reception rooms, 3 good bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen and scullery. Main water and electricity. Well stocked garden with stable block and garage. **VACANT POSSESSION.**

PRICE £3,500 FREEHOLD.

SHERBORNE 4 MILES

In unspoilt village.

PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD COTTAGE constructed in stone with thatched roof. 2 reception rooms with oak beams and open fireplaces, kitchen and bathroom, 3 bedrooms. Main water and electricity. In excellent decorative condition throughout. Small garden. Garage. **VACANT POSSESSION.**

PRICE £2,950 FREEHOLD.

Estate Offices, Half Moon Street, Sherborne.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

WIDCOMBE MANOR, BATH

The subject of an illustrated article in "Country Life."

THIS WELL-KNOWN AND BEAUTIFUL PERIOD MANOR HOUSE (CIRCA 1727)



OCCUPIES A MAGNIFICENT SITE, HIGH UP, SURROUNDED BY TIMBERED PARKLAND OF ABOUT 15½ ACRES

Panelled hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 principal bedrooms, 2 bath/dressing rooms, 3 other bathrooms, 5 secondary bedrooms.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

GARAGE. STABLING

4 COTTAGES AND FLAT

Beautiful terraced gardens.



Full particulars from the owner's Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (C.70,147)

WILTS. BETWEEN SALISBURY AND FORDINGBRIDGE

IMPOSING RED BRICK TUDOR MANOR HOUSE

GALLERIED HALL, 3 PANELED RECEPTION ROOMS AND LIBRARY, DOMESTIC OFFICES WITH AGA AND AGAMATIC, 7 PRINCIPAL AND 12 SECONDARY AND STAFF BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS



OWN WATER AND ELECTRICITY (both mains available)

OIL-FIRED CENTRAL HEATING

GARAGES

GARDENS WITH TENNIS COURTS

ABOUT 10½ ACRES

Freehold with Vacant Possession.

PRICE ONLY £9,500

Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (J.60,318)

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION WILTSHIRE

DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S AND V.W.H. HUNTS

Station 1½ miles. Chippenham 6½ miles (London in 1 hour 40 minutes). Bus services passes the drive.

ATTRACTIVE PERIOD HOUSE



Approached by a fine avenue carriage drive.

6 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, Aga cooker, Electric light, Central heating, Septic tank drainage, 11 loose boxes, Garage for 3 cars, Cottage, Hard tennis court.

Lovely garden, orchard and 2 paddocks.

ABOUT 5¾ ACRES

Inspected by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (C.6536)

SOUTHWOOD, BICKLEIGH, NEAR EXETER A CHOICE SMALL ESTATE

In an elevated position overlooking the lovely Exe Valley.

DIGNIFIED RESIDENCE

With superb views.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, study, offices with Aga, 6 good bedrooms, staff rooms, 3 bathrooms.

Electric light.

Modern services.

Charming simple garden and lovely parkland.

ATTESTED T.F. FARMERY of ABOUT 145 ACRES very fertile red land and valuable wood.

3 COTTAGES

Vacant Possession of the whole, except 1 cottage.

An additional farm of 70 acres would also be sold.

Joint Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & EDWARDS, Exeter, and JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (L.73,135)



A WIDE VARIETY OF PROPERTIES IN SCOTLAND TO BE LET FOR SEASON 1953

ROSS-SHIRE

SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS MOORS AND DEER FORESTS RANGING FROM 5,500 TO 28,000 ACRES

some with lodges and river and loch fishing.

SALMON FISHING in the Carron, 8 miles. Per rod per day from FEBRUARY

SUTHERLAND

SALMON FISHING in the Oykell and Cassley Rivers.

7 or 8 miles. Per rod per day. A few vacancies in the Helmsdale in MARCH

ANGUS

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-FURNISHED LODGE OF MODERATE SIZE with 3 well-known grouse moors 16,000 ACRES (700 brace in 1952).

WITH EXCLUSIVE SALMON AND TROUT FISHING

ABERDEENSHIRE

A FEW RODS AVAILABLE ON THE DEE, JULY-SEPTEMBER and 1½ miles on the Don, part April and June

NEAR CORTACHY, ANGUS

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE

2 sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms (sleep 6).

SALMON RIVER FISHING: APRIL-MAY, OR POSSIBLY FROM JULY, WITH SHOOTING IN ADDITION

ARGYLLSHIRE

ATTRACTIVE SMALL LODGE

(6 bedrooms, electric light)

on west coast, with loch and river fishing

AVAILABLE JUNE AND JULY

LOCH AWE

LODGE WITH GROUSE MOOR

(150 brace) and forest (8-10 stags).

SALMON AND TROUT FISHING AVAILABLE AUGUST-OCTOBER

MAYfair 6341
(10 lines)

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Wendo, London"

SACKVILLE HOUSE,
40, PICCADILLY, W.1.
(Entrance in Sackville Street)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

REgent 2481
and 2295

IDEAL FOR SMALL-SCALE FARM

SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS

Between Horley and East Grinstead. In an attractive stretch of unspoilt country.

SUBSTANTIAL MODERNISED HOUSE

With partial central heating, main water, electric light and power.

3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 4 BEDROOMS, 2 LARGE DRESSING ROOMS, WELL APPOINTED BATHROOM

Excellent range of buildings (also small cottage at present let). Compact gardens and grounds, large orchard, paddock and arable fields.

FOR SALE WITH 23 ACRES AT £8,700

Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., as above.

KENT—NEAR CANTERBURY

On high ground with lovely views.



WELL EQUIPPED RESIDENCE in excellent condition approached by drive. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 maids' bedrooms. Central heating, fitted basins in bedrooms. Main services. Modern cottage. Garage for 3 cars. Various outbuildings. Well laid-out gardens and grounds with plenty of fruit; productive orchard. **FOR SALE WITH 10 ACRES.**

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., as above.

FAVOURITE DORKING DISTRICT

Delightful situation on the verge of open country yet within a few minutes' walk of the centre of Dorking; bus service and main line station.

AN EXCELLENT MODERNISED RESIDENCE OF CHARM

Standing on high ground on green sand soil facing south with lovely views over the surrounding countryside to Box Hill, Ranmore and Leith Hill.

Well-planned accommodation, easy to run.

3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 5 OR 6 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS. MAIN SERVICES DOUBLE GARAGE

Well laid-out inexpensive gardens with lawns and part natural woodland, in all just under 2 ACRES.

PRICE FREEHOLD £6,950

Vacant Possession on completion of purchase.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., as above.

6, CHURCH ST., REIGATE
4, BRIDGE ST., LEATHERHEAD
31, SOUTH ST., DORKING

A. R. & J. GASCOIGNE-PEES

Tel. REIGATE 4422-3
Tel. LEATHERHEAD 4133-4
Tel. DORKING 4071-2

KINGSWOOD, SURREY

Situated in a quiet lane of this favoured residential district, 10 minutes walk station, close lovely Walton Heath with its famous golf course.

A DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

known as

"GARDEN FARMHOUSE," COPT HILL LANE

Porch entrance lounge, hall, drawing room, dining room, loggia, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, maid's sitting room, all accommodated on 2 floors.

CENTRAL HEATING. ALL MAIN SERVICES
DETACHED DOUBLE GARAGE

3/4 ACRE of most attractive garden.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION ON
JANUARY 29, 1953

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply Reigate Office.

ON A SURREY HEATH

VERY PLEASANT DETACHED COUNTRY HOUSE

Occupying a glorious position on lovely Albury Heath. Near picturesque Shere village between Guildford and Dorking. 2 good reception rooms, large kitchen with boiler, 5 bedrooms (2 with wash basins), modern bathroom. Detached garage. Matured garden. **VERY REASONABLE AT £3,500 FREEHOLD.**

Full particulars from Leatherhead Office.

REMARKABLY

GOOD VALUE OFFERED

Nicely situated on approach to Epsom Downs.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED DETACHED FAMILY HOUSE

of exceptionally sound quality. Featuring complete central heating and parquet floors. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, magnificent paneled billiards room, downstairs cloakroom, kitchen. Double garage. Well-stocked garden of **ABOUT 1/2 ACRE. ONLY £6,675 FREEHOLD**

Full particulars from Leatherhead Office.

SURREY COTTAGE CONVERSION

Situate in one of the finest positions in the county, being near to

COLDHARBOUR, LEITH HILL

The major part of the estate in which the property stands is now National Trust land.

THIS DETACHED BRICK COUNTRY COTTAGE is now being completely modernised and reconstructed.

Refinements include part central heating, cloakroom, hand basins in all bedrooms, oak-beamed ceilings and Georgian style entrance porch.

Double aspect 20 ft. by 15 ft. lounge, dining room, 3 double bedrooms, modern bathroom and kitchen.

Built-in double garage with radiator. Garden (part timbered) approx. 1/2 ACRE with 250 ft. frontage. Rateable value £8.

FREEHOLD £3,850

For full particulars and photograph apply Dorking Office.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & EDWARDS

FOR WEST AND
S.W. COUNTIES

1, Imperial Square, CHELTENHAM ('Phone 53439)

High Street, SHEPTON MALLET, Som. ('Phone 357)

18, Southernhay East, EXETER ('Phone 2321)

BARGAIN. £3,950

GLOS.-HEREFORD BORDERS
Roomy, Georgian-style House, beautifully situated.



3 reception, cloakroom and w.c., 4-8 bed., 2 bath, (top floor would form self-contained flat with own staircase). Electric light. Aga. Excellent buildings. Productive old garden (much fruit), orchard, pasture and wood. **12 ACRES.**

Sole Agents, Cheltenham (as above).

"MARETH," PLAIDY BEACH, NR. LOOE. A MODERN "SUN-TRAP" RESIDENCE.

Superb views sea/country. Sun loggia, 2 rec. (Claygate grates), up-to-date kitchen, etc., 5 bed. (basins), tiled bath, w.c. Good garden. Garage. Mains. Bathing 2 minutes. Ideal guests. (BY PRIVATE TREATY OR AUCTION LATER). Half on mortgage if desired. Sole Agents, Exeter.

COTSWOLDS. IN LOVELY WOODED COUNTRY. GREENHILL, CRANHAM, NEAR PAISWICK. A GENUINE SMALL STONE AND STONE-TILED COTSWOLD HOUSE (dated 1698), lovely spot near frequent buses. Cheltenham 8 miles, Gloucester 5 miles. Hall, 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 w.c.s, Rayburn cooker. Water laid on, septic tank drainage. Large garage and useful outbuildings. Good garden and orchard, **1 1/4 ACRES.** Low rates. **POSSESSION.** Cheltenham (as above).

TO LET UNFURNISHED FINE GENUINE BLACK AND WHITE WORCESTERSHIRE MANOR HOUSE of much character.



Delightfully secluded situation, in unspoiled country, 6 1/2 miles Worcester. Drive approach. Hall, 4-5 rec., 12 bed. and dressing rooms (8 with h. and c.), 4 bath-rooms. Main e.l. Excellent water. Garages, stabling. Beautiful old-world garden **2 ACRES.** Rent on lease **£275 p.a.** Sole Agents: Cheltenham (as above).

DORKING (Tel. 2212)
EFFINGHAM (Tel. Bookham 2801)
BOOKHAM (Tel. 2744)

CUBITT & WEST

HASLEMERE (Tel. 680)
FARNHAM (Tel. 5261)
HINDHEAD (Tel. 63)

EFFINGHAM, SURREY

Ideally situated between the village and station.

A SOUNDLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN HOUSE VERY WELL FITTED

With such features as oak joinery throughout, quarry tile sills and Norfolk latches to doors.

Standing in completely rural surroundings adjoining Effingham Common, facing open farmlands and within easy reach of Effingham Golf Club.

ENTRANCE HALL, 2 RECEPTION ROOMS, 5 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM, SEPARATE W.C., KITCHEN, SCULLERY. GARAGE. WELL LAID-OUT

GARDEN OF 1/2 ACRE.

Main electricity, gas and water. Complete central heating.

£6,100 FREEHOLD

CUBITT & WEST, Effingham Office. (EX.110)

BORDERS OF WEST SUSSEX

South aspect. Excellent order.

PICKED SITE WITH PANORAMIC VIEWS

An architect-designed modern residence overlooking magnificent scenery.

5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen and servants' sitting room.

Main water, electric light and power. Central heating

Superior Cottage.

2 GARAGES

Inexpensive grounds, chiefly in their natural state, of **ABOUT 6 ACRES.**

CUBITT & WEST, Haslemere Office. (HX.203)



BOURNEMOUTH
SOUTHAMPTON

FOX & SONS

BRIGHTON
WORTHING

SOUTH DEVON

IMMEDIATELY OVERLOOKING AND COMMANDING EXQUISITE VIEWS OVER THE RIVER DART



A veritable sun trap and in perfect condition throughout, 4 miles from Paignton and 7 miles from Torquay.

A PERFECTLY PLANNED BUNGALOW RESIDENCE

of outstanding merit.

4 bedrooms, beautiful bathroom, lounge hall, cloakroom, charming lounge, dining room, sun lounge, modern kitchen.

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN WATER, ELECTRICITY AND GAS

Brick garage. Greenhouse. Potting shed.

Beautifully kept gardens, the whole extending to an area of about

ONE ACRE

VACANT POSSESSION. PRICE £15,750 FREEHOLD

Personally inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth (Tel. 6300).

By order of the Executors of Mrs. M. F. Epstein, deceased.

NEAR WORTHING GOLF LINKS

DELIGHTFUL PERIOD-STYLE MODERN RESIDENCE

In a favoured residential district close to the Downs and within easy reach of West Worthing Railway Station.



An exceptionally attractive Modern Detached Tudor-style Residence.

1 OFFINGTON GARDENS, WORTHING
6 bedrooms (4 h. and c.), bathroom, linen room, oak-panelled lounge hall, cloakroom, magnificent lounge, oak-panelled dining room, sun loggia, excellent domestic offices. Central heating. Oak flooring.
2 garages. Beautifully laid-out garden.

NEARLY 1 ACRE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION (unless previously sold by Private Treaty) on FEBRUARY 11, 1953.

Solicitors: CARTWRIGHT, CUNNINGHAM, Eldon Street House, Eldon Street, E.C.2. Auctioneers: Fox & Sons, 41, Chapel Road, Worthing (Tel. 6120, 3 lines).

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE

Delightfully secluded and sunny position close to excellent shopping facilities. 6 miles Christchurch, 11 miles Bournemouth, 20 miles Southampton.

The architect-designed Modern Freehold Residential Property "DANEWOOD COURT," ASHLEY ROAD, NEW MILTON



6 bedrooms, boxroom, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, hall, cloak, kitchen and offices. Also separate suite comprising bedroom, bath, and sitting room. Double garage.

All main services. Central heating.

Tastefully laid-out garden and beautifully wooded grounds, also paddock.

Total area, about

3 3/4 ACRES.

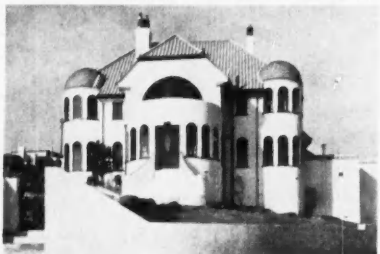
Vacant Possession (excepting the 1 1/2-acre paddock) on completion.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at ST. PETER'S HALL, HINTON ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH, on MARCH 19, 1953 (unless previously sold by Private Treaty).

Solicitors: Messrs. HEPPENSTALL, RUSTON & ROWBOTHAM, New Milton, Hants. Auctioneers: Messrs. Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth (Tel. 6300).

SUSSEX COAST—Overlooking the sea

15 minutes to the centre of Brighton. (White rendered, with a green painted roof.) MODERN FREEHOLD SUN-TRAP RESIDENCE



Invigorating Sea Air. Extensive Sea and Downland Views.

Including all electrical fittings, electric clock and heaters throughout.

5 bedrooms (h. and c.), with built-in wardrobes, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, air conditioned kitchen.

Partial central heating.

Oak flooring.

STAFF FLAT of 2 rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Easily maintained garden. DOUBLE GARAGE

PRICE £7,250 FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

Apply: Fox & Sons, 117-118, Western Road, Brighton (Tel. Hove 39201, 7 lines).

NEAR HORSHAM, SUSSEX

In rural surroundings on the outskirts of a delightful old-world village only 7 miles from Horsham and 1 1/2 miles from Guildford.



AN ATTRACTIVE FAMILY RESIDENCE SET IN 1 1/2 ACRES

5 bedrooms, bathroom, lounge, cloakroom, study, dining room, kitchen.

Main electricity, power and water.

TWO GARAGES

Loose box, fodder store. Delightful gardens and grounds, including lawn, rose garden, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, fruit trees and paddock.

PRICE £5,500 FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

Fox & Sons, 117 and 118, Western Road, Brighton (Tel. Hove 39201, 7 lines).



NORTH-WEST SUSSEX

Easy daily reach of London. In lovely rural surroundings about 6 miles from Horsham. Guildford 12 miles.

AN OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

Skillfully modernised and in excellent decorative condition.

5 bedrooms, maid's bedroom, 2 bathrooms, magnificent lounge hall, drawing room, playroom (25 ft. long), cloakroom, dining room, kitchen.

Open electricity and water supply.

2 Cottages.

Excellent stabling. GARAGE FOR 4 CARS. Old Mill House and other buildings. Delightful gardens and grounds, partly bounded by a mill stream, including lawns, flower beds, matured trees, kitchen garden.



2 orchards and paddocks, in all about 13 1/2 ACRES. PRICE £11,500 FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION. Fox & Sons, 117 and 118, Western Road, Brighton (Tel. Hove 39201, 7 lines).

NEAR BOURNEMOUTH

In rural surroundings with secluded, wooded setting.

CHARMING DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

"LONG ACRE," WOODLANDS WAY, BEAR WOOD

3 bedrooms (one fitted h. and c.), dressing room, modern bathroom, 3 reception rooms, well-fitted kitchen, offices.

BRICK GARAGE

Main electricity and water.

Easily maintained garden of about ONE ACRE.

Vacant Possession.



TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at ST. PETER'S HALL, HINTON ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH, on FEBRUARY 19, 1953 (unless previously sold by Private Treaty).

Solicitors: Messrs. LAMBERT & LAMBERT, Britannic House, St. Peter's Road, Bournemouth. Auctioneers: Messrs. Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth (Tel. 6300).

HANTS-SUSSEX BORDERS

Between Portsmouth and Chichester, with fast electric trains to London. FREEHOLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE ON 2 FLOORS ONLY

6 principal bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, staff bedroom and bathroom, hall with Georgian circular staircase, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, cloakroom, domestic offices.

Central heating.

All main services.

Built-in garage and separate stabling block.



ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS OF ABOUT 3 1/2 ACRES. Fox & Sons, 32, London Road, Southampton (Tel. 3941-2).

WARSASH, HANTS

Well situated on a private estate, close to the Hamble River, providing excellent yachting facilities.

MODERN RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

4 bedrooms (2 with basins, and all with cupboards), 2 bathrooms, lounge with oak floor, dining room, study, part tiled kitchen, breakfast room.

GARAGE FOR 2

Electric light, gas.

Company's water.

Easily maintained grounds with hard tennis court, in all about

1 3/4 ACRES



Fox & Sons, 32, London Road, Southampton (Tel. 3941-2).

41, BERKELEY SQ.,
LONDON, W.1 GRO. 3056

LOFTS & WARNER

Also at OXFORD
and ANDOVER

WEST SUSSEX

4 miles south of Horsham with first-rate service of electric trains (in the hour) to Victoria and London Bridge.

An exceptional property in good order and in a lovely position.



Approached by drive.

Large hall, 4 reception,
9 bed and dressing rooms,
3 bathrooms. Main elec-
tricity and water.

2 Superior Cottages.

Stabling. Garage. T.T.
farm buildings.

Delightful garden, includ-
ing walled and vegetable
garden. 10 acres woodland.

TOTAL AREA OF 44 ACRES. FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION

Sole Agents: LOFTS & WARNER, as above.

SUFFOLK

A CHARMING 16th-CENTURY FARMHOUSE

Hall, 2 reception rooms,
billiards room, 6 bedrooms,

2 bathrooms.

Main electricity.

Good water.

In excellent condition.

Useful farm buildings.

56 ACRES

FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION (£5,000 will be left on Mortgage)

LOFTS & WARNER, as above.



7, HANOVER SQUARE,
LONDON, W.1.

WAY & WALLER, LTD.

Telephone:
MAYfair 8022 (10 lines)

REIGATE HILL, SURREY

Facing south with magnificent views, 700 ft. up,
London 22 miles.

CHARMING REGENCY COTTAGE

3 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM, 2-3 RECEPTION

KITCHEN WITH AGA COOKER

STAFF FLAT OF 4 ROOMS, KITCHEN AND
BATHROOM

DOUBLE GARAGE. GARDEN, 1 ACRE

LEASEHOLD WITH 84 YEARS AT £10 P.A.

PRICE £4,950

BERKSHIRE

Close to Windsor and Ascot. Easy reach of station.
London 35 minutes.



A COMFORTABLE FAMILY HOUSE

7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception, billiard room,
domestic offices, conservatory. Central heating. Garage.

Inexpensive garden of 2 ACRES

PRICE £7,000 FREEHOLD

HERTS-MIDDLESEX BORDERS

In a picked position about 32 minutes from Baker Street.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN RESIDENCE

ON 2 FLOORS ONLY

5 BEDROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS, 3 RECEPTION,
HALL, CLOAKROOM, DOMESTIC OFFICES

STAFF FLAT OF 3 ROOMS AND BATHROOM

COMPLETE CENTRAL HEATING

3 GARAGES. 2 GREENHOUSES

Well laid out garden with tennis lawn. In all **ABOUT
4 ACRES**

PRICE £8,750 FREEHOLD

ALBION CHAMBERS,
KING STREET,
GLOUCESTER

BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO.

Tel. 21267
(3 lines)

GLOUCESTER 3½ MILES

In an entirely rural setting.

CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE

Parts believed to date back to 1600, now completely modernised.



LOUNGE HALL, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS, CLOAK-
ROOM, NURSERY, MODERN KITCHEN, 5 PRIN-
CIPAL BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS, ETC.

Main water and electricity.

CENTRAL HEATING

2 garages.

TASTEFULLY LAID-OUT GARDEN

Productive kitchen garden and orchard paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 3¼ ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION. PRICE £5,000

Particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., as above. (G.39)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE CHELTENHAM—ABOUT 2 MILES

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

Constructed of brick and well maintained.
HALL, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 4 BEDROOMS (all
with basins h. and c.), BATHROOM, ETC.

Large brick-built garage.
The grounds are a special feature of the property, well
laid out by a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society
with a view to economy of upkeep commensurate with
an attractive appearance and productivity.

TOTAL AREA ABOUT 2 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION

Particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., as above.
(P.259)

ATTRACTIVE COTSWOLD RESIDENCE

About 300 feet above sea level, commanding extensive views
including Minchinhampton and Rodborough Commons.
3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 7 BEDROOMS, MODERN
BATHROOM, ETC.

Garage for 2 cars.

MAIN GAS AND ELECTRICITY

Pleasant grounds and pastureland.

IN ALL ABOUT 2½ ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION. PRICE £3,500

Particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., as above. (W.54)

PURNELL, DANIELL & MORRELL

Marine Place, 143, High St. 7, Exeter Rd. Market Place,
SEATON (Tel. 117) HONITON (Tel. 404) EXMOUTH (Tel. 3775) SIDMOUTH (Tel. 958)

A SELECTION OF PROPERTIES IN AND NEAR SIDMOUTH, DEVON

DELIGHTFUL 17th-CENTURY DETACHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE

On bus route and close to rail services.

3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen. Garage.

FREEHOLD PRICE £4,600

MODERN DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

Facing south and having magnificent views of Sid Valley and the sea.

3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, good domestic offices. 2 garages.
½ ACRE garden.

FREEHOLD PRICE £5,500

DETACHED RESIDENCE NEAR SEA FRONT AND TOWN CENTRE

In favourite residential area.

Spacious accommodation comprising 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom,
well fitted domestic offices. ¼ ACRE garden.

FREEHOLD PRICE £7,500

Full particulars and photographs may be obtained from the Agents as above.

Telephone
Elmbridge 4141

GASCOIGNE-PEES

Charter House,
Surrey

CENTURIES OLD COTTAGE

In village high street and near old cricket green, yet within such easy reach of London.

Possessing a truly old-world atmosphere although much could be done by way of
improvement. 2 reception (1 with radiator and beamed ceiling), 4 bedrooms,
bathroom, kitchen. Well back from road in attractive front garden, but only small
back garden. **4,000 GUINEAS. FREEHOLD.**

INDISPUTABLE VALUE

**EXECUTORS ASK ONLY £4,250 FOR FREEHOLD OF VERY FINE WELL-
CONSTRUCTED DETACHED SURREY RESIDENCE** in first-class residential
neighbourhood, near shops and buses. (Waterloo reached in 16 minutes). Com-
pactly designed but well proportioned rooms, 5-6 bedrooms, 2 fine reception rooms,
spacious hall, excellent offices including breakfast room. Brick garage.

LIVING ROOMS SO LARGE

are seldom procurable in modern houses at a price below £5,000.

Many other features such as polished oak flooring are available in this **ATTRAC-
TIVE MODERN RESIDENCE** in delightful decorative order adjoining parklands.
Shops, buses and station all within easy walking distance and London is but 14
miles away. 4 bedrooms (1 opening onto sun balcony), 2 reception rooms are 21 ft.
and 18 ft. long respectively. Well appointed tiled offices. Brick garage. Garden
charmingly displayed and over 150 feet in depth.

ASKING PRICE £4,850 FREEHOLD



JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER STREET, LONDON, W.1

Also at CIRENCESTER, NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS, YEOVIL, CHICHESTER, CHESTER, NEWMARKET AND DUBLIN

MAYFAIR
3316 7

By order of Trustees to close an estate.

ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES

The luxuriously appointed Hotel well known as
RAVENSPPOINT, TREARDUR BAY, NEAR HOLYHEAD
HOLYHEAD 3½ miles (main line).



Magnificently situated in own grounds of 24 acres adjoining the sea. The Hotel with club licence contains hall; cloakroom; lounge hall; drawing room; study; dining room; club room; loggia; usual offices; 13 bedrooms and 6 bathrooms. Staff quarters, including 6 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. The Cottage, with 6 bedrooms and bathroom. Virginia Lodge, 5 bedrooms and bathroom. Garage for 6 cars. Central heating, main water and electricity. Beautifully furnished and equipped.

For Sale as a going concern at the very reasonable price of £15,000 which includes valuable contents.

Additional 39 acres of land available if required.

Illustrated brochure and particulars from the Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, 51a, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London W.C.2. JACKSON-STOPS AND STAFF, 25, Nicholas Street, Chester (Tel. 21522-3)



VIEW FROM LOUNGE

ASHFORD
(Tel. 327)

ALFRED J. BURROWS CLEMENTS, WINCH & SONS

CRANBROOK
(Tel. 2147)

KENTISH RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES FOR SALE

NEAR ASHFORD

SUPERIOR DETACHED RESIDENCE

In pleasant country setting.

3 rec., 4 bed., bath., etc. Services. Garage. Secluded garden.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. 3,000 GUINEAS
(Orchards available.) (17,732)

WELL-KNOWN PERIOD HOUSE

On main road.

7 bed., 2 dressing, bath., 2 rec. Main water. Extensive outbuildings. Walled gardens. Excellent pasture. **6 ACRES.** (Might divide.) (18,136)

CHARMING TUDOR RESIDENCE

Facing Village Green.

5 bed and dressing, 3 bath., 3 rec., offices, Cent. heat. Services. 2 garages. Attractive garden. **POSSESSION.** (17,780)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS 4 MILES

PERIOD RESIDENCE OF CHARM AND CHARACTER (formerly a Water Mill)

In easily-run garden with running stream, 2 acres. 2 rec., cloakroom, kit. (Rayburn), 4 bed., bath. Services. Copper plumbing. Garage.

£6,950 (17,968)

LENHAM, NEAR MAIDSTONE

SUPERIOR DETACHED BUNGALOW

On Pilgrims Way, facing south. Magnificent views.

3-4 rec., 5 bed., 2 bath., offices. 2 chalet bedrooms communicating. Cent. heat. Services. 2 garages and other buildings. Matured garden and meadow.

5 ACRES. £7,000. (17,721)

TENTERDEN

CHOICE SMALL REGENCY RESIDENCE

4 bed., bath., 3 rec., kit., garden room. Services. **ATTRACTIVE GARDEN.** (17,375)

NEW ROMNEY

ATTRACTIVE DETACHED OLD-FASHIONED PROPERTY

2 rec., cloakroom, kit., 4 bed., 2 bath. Main services. Garage and other buildings. Delightful garden and small orchard.

£4,000. (17,846)

NEAR RYE

CHARMING TUDOR FARMHOUSE

Carefully restored. Lounge-hall, 2-3 rec., 4-5 bed., bath. Services. Former east.

2¾ OR 3¼ ACRES. (17,932)

CONNELL & SILKSTONE & MCCONNELLS

ST. ALBANS :: LUTON :: HARPENDEN :: DUNSTABLE :: HITCHIN :: BEDFORD

WHEATHAMPSTEAD—HERTS



A PAIR OF PICTURESQUE PERIOD COTTAGES

Within 5 minutes village centre.

Each with 3 double bedrooms, 1 bathroom, 2 living rooms. Hot water. Main electricity and water. 2 acres (or more if required). Great potential possibilities. In excellent structural order. **£4,000 FREEHOLD.** Might be divided.

Apply: 32, Victoria Street, St. Albans (Tel. 6048).

BETWEEN ST. ALBANS AND WHEATHAMPSTEAD

CONVERTED FARMHOUSE IN 2 ACRES WITH OPTION FOR FURTHER 7 ACRES

5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 spacious reception rooms. Detached Cottage in garden. Tennis court and piggery. Main electricity.

£7,750 FREEHOLD

REQUIRED BY GENUINE APPLICANT

Small Country House or Cottage. 3-5 bedrooms. Outskirts of a village or rural position. At least 5 acres, preferably 25. In any area 30 miles of Hatfield in Herts, Beds, Bucks or Hunts.

PRICE AROUND £6,000-7,000 WILL BE PAID

Ref. H.B., c/o 32, Victoria Street, St. Albans (Tel. 6048).

WOLDINGHAM—SURREY



In midst of glorious wooded scenery on edge of Green Belt.

ELEGANT COLONIAL STYLE RESIDENCE

Fitted regardless of cost, 4 bedrooms, maid's bedroom, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, model kitchen. Central heating. Double garage. An exceptional property. **£7,950 FREEHOLD (or near offer).**

Apply sa, Market Place, Hitchin (Tel. 782).

SUNNINGDALE
Tel. Ascot 63 and 64

CHANCELLORS & CO.

And at ASCOT
Tel. 1 and 2

WEYBRIDGE

On THE FAVOURITE ST. GEORGE'S HILL ESTATE
5 minutes from bus route. 1 mile station.



A MODERN GEORGIAN STYLE HOUSE

5 principal bed (3 basins), 2 baths., 3 rec., 4 secondary rooms (suitable staff flat). Central heating. All main services. Garage 3-4 cars. **CHARMING INEXPENSIVE GARDEN. ABOUT 2 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD. PRICE £7,500.** (Cottage also available if required.)

Sole Agents: CHANCELLORS & Co., as above.

A WELL-POSITIONED ROADHOUSE

SURREY. 24 miles from London on a busy main road.

EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

6 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM, 4 RECEPTION ROOMS
(one 25 ft. by 18 ft., used as restaurant).

CENTRAL HEATING. BASINS IN BEDROOMS

ALL MAIN SERVICES

GARAGE

ABOUT 1 ACRE

Suitable for business purposes or private house.

PRICE £6,500 FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: CHANCELLORS & Co., as above.

WENTWORTH GOLF COURSE

Beautiful situation surrounded by the fairways. Within easy walking distance of station.



ONE OF THE MOST PERFECT HOUSES

In this favourite locality. Beautifully appointed and in immaculate order. 5-7 beds., 3 baths., 3 rec., oak-panelled hall, maid's room. Up-to-date kitchen with Aga. Janitor boiler for central heating. Main services. Two garages. Excellent modern cottage. Lovely garden. **About 2 Acres. For Sale Freehold at well below cost.** Highly recommended by Agents: CHANCELLORS & Co.,

ESTATE HOUSE,
KING STREET,
MAIDENHEAD

CYRIL JONES & CLIFTON, F.A.I.

Maidenhead
2033
(3 lines)

24 MILES WEST OF LONDON
HANDY FOR STATION (Paddington 30 minutes).



SMALL CHARACTER HOUSE
with 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, panelled dining room (about 17 ft. 9 in. by 14 ft. 9 in.), drawing room, lounge, hall, breakfast room. Garage. Main services.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT ATTRACTIVE PRICE
Agents: CYRIL JONES & CLIFTON, F.A.I., as above.

2½ MILES MAIDENHEAD
In rural setting, near village green.



WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE
7 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, tiled offices. Garage. **11½ ACRES** with spreading lawns, paddocks, etc. Main electricity and water. The house would divide, if desired. **PRICE ONLY £6,000 FREEHOLD.**
Keys with the Agents: CYRIL JONES & CLIFTON, F.A.I., as above.

MAIDENHEAD THICKET



BARGAIN OPPORTUNITY, FOR QUICK SALE
(owner gone abroad).

5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, breakfast room, maid's room. Garage for 2. Pleasant walled garden. Large well proportioned rooms facing south.
ONLY £5,750 FREEHOLD
Recommended by Sole Agents, CYRIL JONES & CLIFTON, F.A.I., as above.

Established
1870

WM. WOOD, SON & GARDNER

CRAWLEY, SUSSEX and HORLEY, SURREY

Tel. Nos.: Crawley 1
(three lines) and Horley 3

£5,750 A DETACHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Half-timbered elevation, containing 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, maid's sitting room. Garage. Matured garden about **1 ACRE**. All main services.

£5,500 BALCOMBE FOREST AREA

DETACHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Cream-washed elevation, under slate roof. Delightful views. Accommodation: 6 bedrooms, a dressing room, bathroom, 3 reception rooms. Garage 2 cars. Matured easily managed garden, chiefly lawns and rockery. Area approx. **2½ ACRES**. Paddock in rear if desired. All main services.

£5,300 HORSHAM DIRECTION

A DETACHED RESIDENCE AND 5 ACRES, together with detached bungalow (the latter let at £2 per week). Accommodation: 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. All main services.

£6,250 SUSSEX—SURREY BORDER

MOST ATTRACTIVE GENUINE COTTAGE. At one time an old inn. Situated in its own delightful and secluded grounds of about **1½ acres**. Containing 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, modernised domestic quarters. Garage 2 cars. Outbuildings and matured garden. All available main services, including central heating.

£5,500 SUSSEX COUNTRY TOWN

WELL-BUILT, DOUBLE-FRONTED RESIDENCE, containing 5 bedrooms, kitchen, and large garden room. Garage. Well-matured garden about **1 ACRE**. All main services. Within 5 minutes electric line station.

£5,950. A DETACHED RESIDENCE OF ITALIAN ARCHITECTURE

Outskirts country town. Within 10 minutes' walking distance electric line station, containing 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Garage. Matured old-world garden about **½ ACRE**. All main services.

£6,000. A MODERN DETACHED TUDOR STYLE RESIDENCE

OUTSKIRTS SUSSEX COUNTRY TOWN. Within 7 minutes' walking distance main-line station. In excellent repair, containing 4 bedrooms, bathroom, separate w.c., cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, maid's sitting room. Garage and a good garden. About **1½ ACRES**. All main services, including central heating.

£6,750 BALCOMBE

A most delightful and most sought-after village. **A MODERN ARCHITECT-DESIGNED DETACHED RESIDENCE, AND ABOUT 4½ ACRES.** Accommodation comprising: 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen. Delightful garden and paddocks. All main services, including central heating.

ESTABLISHED
1759

DREWEATT, WATSON & BARTON

CHARTERED AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS
NEWBURY

Tel. Newbury 1

UNSOLD AT AUCTION REDUCED PRICE

Hungerford 3½ miles. Newbury 8 miles.



A DELIGHTFUL VILLAGE HOUSE
5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, offices, 3-room staff annex. Main services. Old matured garden with walled kitchen garden. Cottage available.
PRICE ONLY £5,250 FOR QUICK SALE

re D. MacNee, deed.

A SMALL TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT

known as

COLLEGE HOUSE, LAMBOURN, BERKS.

With gallops available close by. Charming Georgian House with 4-6 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 sitting rooms. Main services. **YARD OF 12 BOXES** with room for more. **2 ACRES.**

PRICE ASKED £6,500. VACANT POSSESSION

HANTS—BERKS BORDERS

Newbury 4 miles. Winchester 20 miles.

A SMALL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Surrounded by a private estate and on a bus route. 4 bedrooms and a dressing room, all with basins, bathroom, 3 sitting rooms, modern kitchen. Main water and light. Garage, stable and sheds, etc. Garden about **¾ ACRE.**

PRICE £4,200. EARLY VACANT POSSESSION

NORTH HAMPSHIRE

In wonderful walking and riding country, between Basingstoke and Newbury.



A VERY ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE-RESIDENCE
Close to a village and in excellent order. 3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 sitting rooms (each about 22 ft. by 11 ft.), kitchen with Aga. Garage. Main electricity. Garden and ground of **ABOUT ¾ ACRE. PRICE £3,600**

QUARTLEY, SONS & WHITE

ESTATE HOUSE, FROME (Tel.: 2352, 2 lines), and at TROWBRIDGE and WARMINSTER, WILTS.

FROME, SOMERSET

Situated on the outskirts of this picturesque market town.

"NORTH HILL"



**A Gentleman's
Residence of
Character**

Hall, cloakroom, 3 rec. rooms, study, kitchen, etc., 6 bedrooms, bathroom.

**GARAGE and
BUILDINGS**

All main services.

**DELIGHTFUL
GARDENS**

VACANT POSSESSION

Very reasonable price asked as quick sale is desired.

146-7 HIGH ST.
GUILDFORD
(Tel. 3328-9)

WALLIS & WALLIS

and at
200, HIGH ST.,
LEWES (Tel. 1370)
AUCTIONEERS, ESTATE AGENTS AND VALUERS

SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS

Short motor run of main line station.

ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE-RESIDENCE, modernised and in excellent condition. 3 beds., 2 rec., bath, and offices. Main water, electric light. Range of outbuildings and 3 acres of paddock. **FREEHOLD FOR SALE.**

BETWEEN GUILDFORD AND COBHAM

FASCINATING OLD-WORLD COTTAGE carefully restored, with 20-ft. lounge, dining room, garden room, 3 bedrooms, bathroom and offices. Garage. Co.'s water, and electric light. Charming garden, well laid out, inexpensive to maintain. **FREEHOLD £6,500.**

BETWEEN GUILDFORD AND HORSHAM

In the Fald country.

A PERIOD COTTAGE retaining its old-world charm, but modernised with central heating, main water and electric light. Having 3 beds., bath., sep. w.c., hall, 2 rec., cloaks, modern kitchen. Garage-workshop, other outbuildings. Well planned garden, paddock, in all **4½ ACRES. £5,500 FREEHOLD.**

GUILDFORD, 3 miles South

PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE in beautiful position overlooking lake. 6 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms. Double garage. Main services. **2 ACRES. FREEHOLD £8,950.**

ESTATE

KENSINGTON 1490

Telegrams:

"Estate, Harrods, London"

HARRODS

32, 34 and 36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

Southampton,
West Byfleet
and Haslemere

HATFIELD AND HERTFORD

In delightful country surroundings, easy access of London, close to village.
ARCHITECT-DESIGNED RESIDENCE, BUILT IN 1937

With hall, 2 or 3 reception rooms, downstairs cloak-room, 5 bedrooms (basins, hot and cold), 2 bathrooms, compact offices. Co.'s electric light and power and water. Central heating. Aga cooker.

Double garage. Useful outbuildings. Attractive, but inexpensive garden, lawns, flower beds, well-stocked kitchen garden, orchards, in all

ABOUT 1 3/4 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £8,500

Recommended by HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel. KENSington 1490. Extn. 806 or 807).

A GREAT BARGAIN. PRICE REDUCED TO £6,950
FREEHOLD

COLCHESTER AND THE COAST

First-rate sporting district and good yachting facilities.

GEORGIAN
RESIDENCE

3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. All Co.'s mains.

Central heating.

Garage and stabling, large barn and games room.

Attractive grounds, lawns, shrubbery, flower beds and paddock.

IN ALL NEARLY
10 ACRES

Inspected and recommended by HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel. KENSington 1490. Extn. 806).

A PICTURESQUE COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE

In a lovely situation on high ground at Pinner. Near golf and good schools.
Under 1 hour City or West End.

AN EXCEPTIONAL SMALL PROPERTY OF CHARACTER



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—those deliciously edible molluscs—provided the badge of medieval pilgrims, the decorative “scallop-shell of quiet” referred to by Sir Walter Raleigh. Epicures have for many years made pilgrimages to sea-food sanctuaries to sample their scallops au gratin.

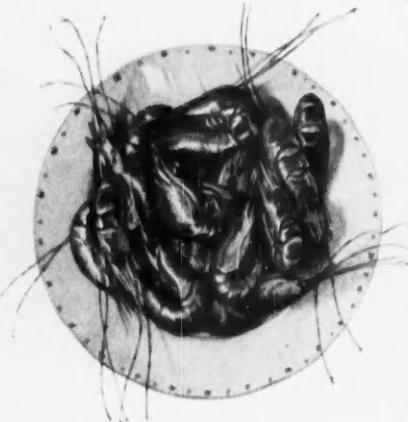
Guinness Guide to Shellfish

**OYSTERS**

and poverty, said Sam Weller, “always seem to go together”. But what goes best with oysters is Guinness. As Calverley wrote, stout is “good with oysters, very”. Colchester, Whitstables, or Helfords, they all slip down more meltingly with sips of Guinness.

**CRABS**

are at their best from May to August. Curried, devilled, au gratin, or dressed, they are an excellent excuse for Guinness. To dress, mix crabmeat with oil and vinegar and serve in the large shell. Garnish with lemon, parsley and chopped hard-boiled egg.

**SHRIMPS**

make a delectable curry, and have an honoured place in hors d'œuvres and savouries. Try folding them in mayonnaise and stuffing green peppers with them. Shrimps and Guinness are as neighbourly victuals as you will find.

**LOBSTER**

is as inseparable from Guinness as duck from green peas. The mayonnaise you eat with lobster is named after a British defeat—the French capture of Port Mahon, Minorca, in 1756. But a British triumph soon followed: Guinness was first brewed in 1759.

**COCKLES AND MUSSELS**

Dublin's fair city is today more famous as the home of Guinness than for these delectable molluscs (to which Guinness is both complement and compliment). The best cockle in the world, many maintain, is the Stiff-key Blue, from the north coast of Norfolk.

**CRAWFISH**

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—AND GUINNESS IS GOOD FOR YOU

A recipe leaflet, based on this page, may be obtained from Arthur Guinness, Son & Co. (Park Royal) Ltd., Advertising Dept., London, N.W.10.

G.E.1010.A

COUNTRY LIFE

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Bassano

MISS ROSAMOND CHRISTIE

Miss Rosamond Christie is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Christie, of Glyndebourne, near Lewes, Sussex

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EDITORIAL OFFICES,
2-10 TAVISTOCK STREET
COVENT GARDEN
W.C.2

Telephone: Covent Garden 2692
Telegrams, Country Life, London

ADVERTISEMENT AND
PUBLISHING OFFICES,
TOWER HOUSE
SOUTHAMPTON STREET
W.C.2.
Telephone: Temple Bar 4363
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PLANNING AND THE INDIVIDUAL

NO one can deny the desirability in our highly populated island of ensuring the right use of land. But it is perhaps opportune to question how far that purpose is being satisfactorily achieved by the Development Plans which are currently the subject of public enquiries in London and other parts of the country. In particular, it may be asked, are we in danger, in asserting the interests of the community, of undermining the legitimate rights of the private citizen? Are we even judging the public interest by the right standards?

The Development Plans which have so far been published show a tendency to give pride of place to the provision of public services. As the plans are prepared by county councils and county boroughs, this is hardly surprising, but it must be remembered that public services do not represent the sum total of the public interest. Provision must be made for houses, schools, administrative buildings, markets, roads—both widenings and new routes and open spaces. So, too, must factories be built and agricultural land protected. At the same time existing amenities must be preserved. The conflict of public interest that is arising in many instances is illustrated by the objections that are being raised to the London County Council's proposals for redeveloping land in the vicinity of Blackheath and Greenwich Park, areas in which there are many buildings of distinctive character. A forewarning of what is, in fact, now happening was given in 1943 by Mr. J. H. Forshaw, then architect to the London County Council, and Sir Patrick Abercrombie in their preamble to the *County of London Plan*. They wrote, then, that "the inevitable tendency of a report of this character is to dwell upon the element of change and on the admitted need for replanning. There are, however, still large quarters, both old and new, that preserve their mellow beauty and which, indeed, might even be damaged by the injudicious zeal of the planner: Chelsea, Lambrooke Grove, Campden Hill, Hampstead, Blackheath, Roehampton, Dulwich . . . these are places which still fulfil their function."

Good planning must strike a proper balance between conflicting ways of using land in relation to existing development, short-term needs and long-term possibilities. To be just as well as effective it must also strike a fair balance between public and private rights. It may be thought that this is done by the holding of public enquiries at which all interested persons have the right to appear. Unfortunately, there is abundant evidence that many people are in complete ignorance of the effect on their property or land of proposals which are being made in the Development Plans. At present, the onus is upon persons who may be affected to inspect the plans themselves to ascertain the

position. This is manifestly unfair, particularly in the case of the small property owner. Surely some means could be devised whereby a duty might be cast upon the local planning authority to serve notice upon owners of proposals which might affect their interests. Arguments that this would be difficult or expensive are not very impressive when set against the high cost of preparing the Development Plans—to say nothing of the cost of implementing them.

HOUSING COSTS

THE latest housing figures show that the Government are keeping their promise to provide more homes for the people. It is estimated that the total for 1952 will be just on 240,000. The great problem now is how to bring down the cost of house-building to a level that will not only reduce rents but enable more people to own their own homes. The builders of "People's Homes" on the basis of designs published by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in *Houses, 1952* (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.) has helped by enabling local authorities to get more houses from a limited supply of

VIEW-HALLOO

HARK! Through the rain comes a distant view-halloo,

*Faint, yet compelling, its urgency calls—
Straining the ear for the echo to follow,
High-pitched, melodious, it rises and falls.*

*Only an artist could make his voice carry
Over the dale, through the mist and the rain,
Bidding the huntsman delay not, nor tarry,
If he would get on good terms once again.*

*Magical cry, with its shrill resolution,
Thrilling the senses as nothing else can,
Stirring the spirit to bold execution,
Proven by nature's wild challenge to man.*

*Let him not fear for his fair reputation;
Take up the challenge, nor think to decline;
Lift his hounds swiftly, without hesitation;
Hark to the crash as they hit off the line!*

EDRIC ROBERTS.

materials, labour and capital without sacrificing any essential standards. The Third Report of the Girdwood Committee on *The Cost of House-building* (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 3d.) has estimated that these economies in design and specification will reduce the cost of the average three-bedroomed house by £150 to £1,294. But costs are still too high, even though some further improvement may be anticipated as a result of the Government's policy of giving greater freedom to builders. This should lead to improved site organisation and ensure building in proper sequence to save time and labour. More can still be done to speed up construction—for time means money—and the onus is upon the builders as well as the Government to be receptive to the introduction of modern methods. In this connection the formation of a new society, the Modular Society, which has the object of lowering the cost of building by co-ordinating the dimensions of materials, components and fittings, is to be welcomed. Mr. Harold Macmillan has also promised, in a recent speech to the National Federation of Registered House Builders, to follow up the abolition of the development charge by ensuring that there is no "holding land to ransom." Prospects would be brighter if building output could be restored to its pre-war level. The Girdwood Committee have reported that productivity is still 20 per cent. below that level. If it could be restored, the present building force could build 25 per cent. more houses.

INDIAN WILD LIFE

THE recent news of the proposals of the Indian Board for Wild Life, which was formed last spring to consider means of preserving the fauna and flora of India, has been received in this country with unusual interest, for some of the schemes envisaged recall our own. The most important recommendation is for the setting up of national parks, in which nature is to be preserved in its virgin state, so far, apparently, as is compatible with maintaining

a reasonable equilibrium between plants and animals and among animals themselves. Of recent years concern has been expressed at the serious diminution in the number of certain animals, such as rhinoceroses and cheetahs. In order to give them the protection they require to recoup their losses wild-life sanctuaries should, it is suggested, be established, and as an added safeguard a buffer belt in which shooting is prohibited should be created round each. This is an admirable suggestion, and the practical possibilities of adopting it here might well be studied. In addition, it is recommended that an attempt should be made to revive the Indian lion, especially in view of its close connection with the cultural life of India, and that protection should be given also to such notable animals or birds as the snow leopard, the Indian wild ass, the great Indian bustard and the white-winged wood duck. For the general protection of wild birds the Board proposes three main bird sanctuaries, one of them in the Great Rann of Kutch, the famous breeding-ground of flamingoes, and restrictions on shooting and netting.

THE CHANGING WORD

A NEWSPAPER recently printed a letter protesting that such pronunciations as Cumpton for Compton and Rumford for Romford were snobbish. Within a month of that quaint assertion two speakers on the radio (one of them described as a professor) on different occasions made the word hyperbole rhyme with sniper-hole. Momentary feelings of outrage were barely soothed by a Christmas bottle and the subsequent recollection that rightness in these matters is largely one of accepted usage. Erross (whose statue was lately dislodged) is in one sense so firmly established that Errose sounds a little affected or pedantic outside classroom or common room. And who would now dare to say that he was looking forward to spring's golden crocus? Within living memory the aspirate has crept into such words as humble, hotel and humour; some of our grandfathers would not have tolerated an audible o in heron; but our grandchildren may hear the i in venison. It is all disturbing and uncomfortable—even shocking to those who are temperamentally conservative—but change must be accepted as part of the very essence of a living language. Yet the motto Moderation in all things, or Nothing too much, comes aptly to mind: just for the moment most of us will prefer, however much we are already maltreating poor Eros and the crocuses, to eschew that kind of hyperbole which rhymes with sniper-hole. Hasten slowly. Our descendants may have to accept the results of a wrong lead, but it is necessary for us neither to give a wrong lead nor to make speed to follow.

CARTOPHILIST'S LAMENT

IT is sad to think that a generation is growing up that knows nothing of the pleasures of collecting cigarette cards. Recently there was a rumour that these minor casualties of the war were to be revived during Coronation year, but it proves to have been unfounded, and life is thereby the poorer. With what transports of childish delight used the appearance of each new series to be received! What badgering of uncles, what subtleties of exchange, went on in the race to be the first to complete a set! Some cards were so hard to come by that one suspected the manufacturers of deliberately issuing fewer of them. Memory recalls, in particular, a little green god in a set of Lucky Charms that defied capture long after the rest of the series was completed. Yet there was more in cigarette cards than the mere pleasure of collecting them. As vehicles of education they were the forerunners of the poster and the film. They provided information on a remarkable number of subjects, from the cries of London and railway engines to gardening and architecture. Collectors of them, one suspects, had a greater fund of general knowledge than children of to-day, not least because the information they gave was absorbed unconsciously. Champions of television claim that it will redress the balance. Perhaps it will, but it can never give the satisfaction of personal effort and possession that came from collecting cigarette cards.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

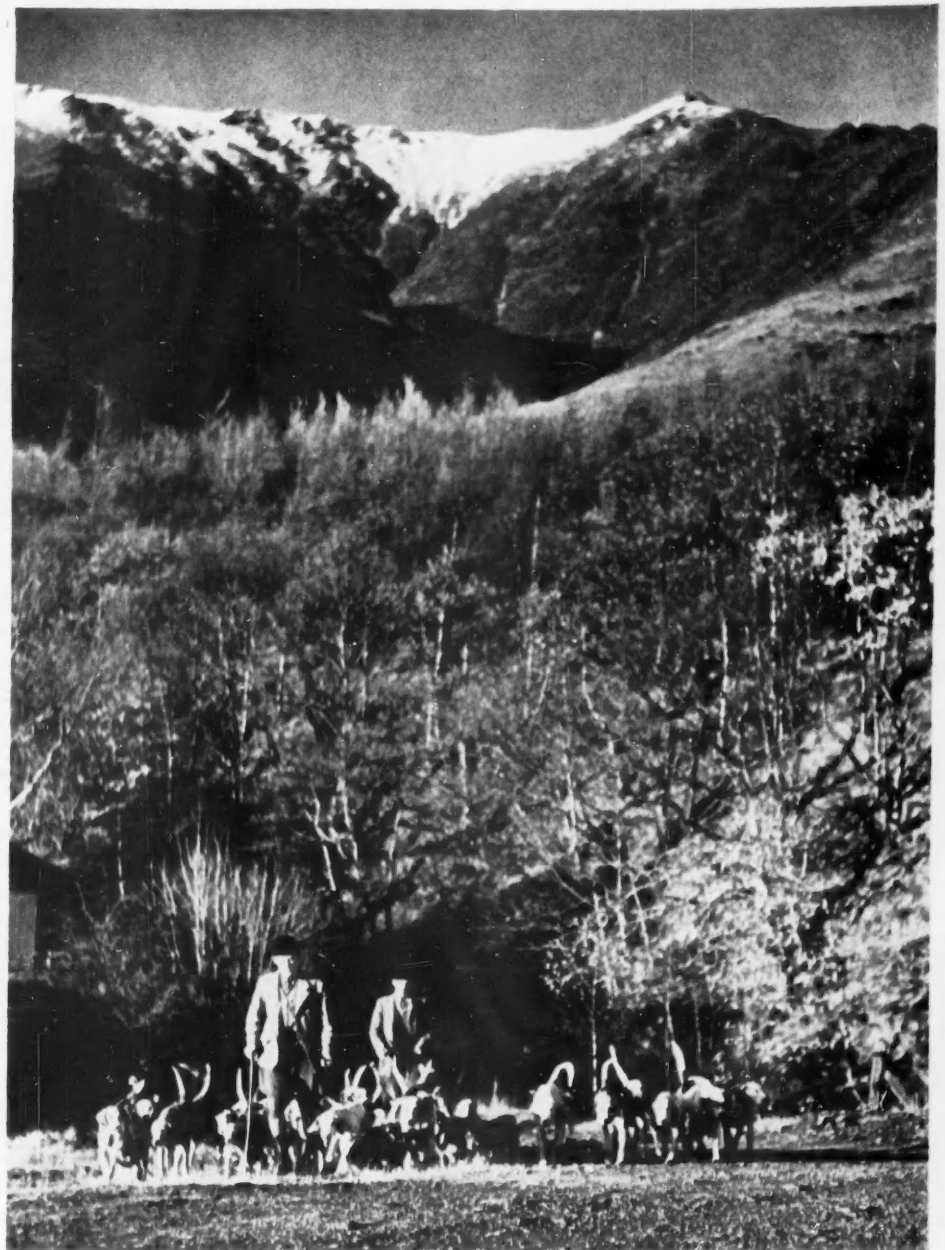
By

Major C. S. JARVIS

AMONG the news items of a hundred years ago reprinted every week in *The Western Gazette* there was recently an account of a fight between a badger and a dog near Ilminster, Somerset, in November, 1852. The owner of the dog, which was called Briton, was walking from Crewkerne to Ilminster on a dark night when the dog met a badger by the wayside, and a fight took place which lasted for three-quarters of an hour. In the end the dog won, and the badger, which was a male over three feet long and weighing 33 lb., was killed, but poor old Briton was very severely bitten about the head during the long contest. The account does not state the breed of gallant Briton, and one imagines that in those days, when only a few varieties of dogs were recognised, he was probably a mongrel sheep-dog, since anything smaller would be unable to kill a full-grown badger single-handed. In fact, it requires a very remarkable dog to accomplish this.

THE first and only badger's dig that I attended was one organised during my school days by the local hunt secretary and some farmers of the neighbourhood with the intention of clearing out a family of the animals which occupied a big earth, and were suspected of poultry raiding. Towards the end of a long and rather boring day, during which the assembled party took it in turns to dig down to the gallant little terriers, which had cornered the quarry and were preventing it from burrowing away from the excavators as fast as they could dig, a big male badger was hauled out of the earth by means of a pair of tongs. A very tough Airedale, which had been kept in reserve for the purpose, was then loosed to kill the animal, but after a protracted fight, during which the badger kept its head well down between its front paws, presenting only its very thick-skinned neck to its attacker, the Airedale, with several severe bites on its head, was hauled off by its owner. The badger, which apparently had not been damaged to any extent, was then tackled by a half-bred bull-terrier with much the same results, and eventually the unsavoury proceedings were brought to a close when one of the assembled party produced a shot-gun to carry out the execution. Not only were both the Airedale and the bull-terrier badly bitten during the fight, but one of the plucky little terriers, which had been at close quarters with the badger for the greater part of the dig and had refused to come up when called by its master, had lost half of one ear in addition to receiving several deep wounds on its head.

FROM various comments that have been made recently on the proposed tightening-up of the law for the protection of wild birds there seems to be a general impression that indiscriminate egg-collecting by boys and selective egg-collecting by ornithological experts are two factors which must be dealt with if we wish to preserve the birds of this country efficiently. So far as boys are concerned, I wonder if their nest-raiding activities are anything like as extensive and widespread to-day as they were some fifty years ago, when almost every boy who lived in the country was an egg-collector, and a cabinet fitted with drawers to contain eggs was considered by parents and relatives to be a suitable Christmas or birthday present for a youth in his teens. To-day all this seems to have quite died out: organised egg-collecting on these lines is no longer recognised by schoolboys, and the only occasion on which I notice anything of this nature is when I happen to see two or three boys at work in the hedgerows near their homes, where they are looking for the nests of the birds one would expect to



BLENCATHRA FOXHOUNDS MOVING OFF FROM THE FOOT OF SADDLEBACK (BLENCATHRA), CUMBERLAND. The country hunted by this pack is that traditionally hunted by John Peel

find in such spots. These are the blackbird, the song-thrush, the chaffinch, the hedge-sparrow and others which are in no immediate danger of becoming scarce, and which are plentiful in all parts of the country. I should say that it is extremely doubtful if these casual egg-collectors are sufficiently interested in the pursuit to go farther afield where they might find the nests of rarer varieties.

THE other type of egg-collector is the man who is a knowledgeable ornithologist, and who from all accounts will go to great lengths to acquire the eggs of extremely rare species, and so far as I know I have never yet met one. I suppose the main reason for this is that when a man is in the habit of indulging in a questionable pursuit he does not talk about it in ordinary social circles. That such people exist, however, is proved by the fact that, if unfortunately the news leaks out that a kite is nesting in a certain wood in Wales or very rare waders have laid their eggs on a marsh in Norfolk, half-a-dozen or more of these, to my mind, misguided people will arrive in the locality, and unless special precautions are taken the nests will be raided. It is very difficult for the ordinary bird-loving person to understand the mentality of a man who takes such an interest in birds but who at the same time will do his best to exterminate them.

IN a recent note in which I described how the grampus works in partnership with a sword-fish when killing a whale on which they both intend to make a meal I raised the point whether there are any other creatures of the wild which co-operate in this fashion when hunting for food. As I expected, a reader of *COUNTRY LIFE* was able to supply the information.

In India a couple that sometimes work together are the leopard and the fox. The quarry on these occasions is, most regrettably, the household dog, which, as all residents in that country have told me, must be watched most carefully after dark because of the prowling leopard that may be waiting in the garden and will even ascend the verandah or enter a room to seize its prey.

According to my correspondent, the leopard sometimes enlists the services of a fox. The plan of campaign is for the fox to utter its shriek in the garden, whereupon the dog rushes out to hunt it and is grabbed by the waiting leopard. In a case described in the letter a Dandie Dinmont was carried off in this fashion after the fox had played its part successfully, and trackers the following morning found a few scattered bones and the coat which the unhappy dog had been wearing in a spot where the tracks of both the leopard and the fox were evident.

PROBLEMS OF BIRD FLIGHT

By C. H. GIBBS-SMITH

IT is one of the curiosities of ornithology, or rather of ornithologists, that so few enthusiasts take a serious interest in the way birds fly and of the factors involved in such a wonderful performance. Yet it is a subject of great fascination, and one which could be added with advantage to the curriculum of every bird-watcher. There are, of course, many problems which remain to be solved, but the main principles have been satisfactorily formulated, thanks chiefly to American workers such as Storer and Queeny, and the advent of high-speed photography.

At the very start, it is essential to state what must happen if a bird is to move even an inch through the air; assuming, that is to say, that it is flapping, and not soaring or gliding. First, the bird must be sustained in the air. Second, it must perform the task of displacing air rearwards; that is to say the flapping bird in still air has to take air from in front of itself and throw it backwards fast enough to cause it to be driven forwards by reaction. Otherwise it will not move forwards. Had these basic considerations been kept in mind from the early days of modern bird-watching, the study of bird flight would now be far advanced.

If one considers a bird's wing as a flying mechanism, it is convenient to think of it as made up of two main portions: the outer wing (consisting of the outer primary feathers) and the inner wing (consisting of the remaining primaries, the secondaries and the few tertiaries). The remaining groups of feathers are the coverts, which cluster round the front portion of the wing, both above and below, to give it a streamlined form; the scapulars, which fair the wing smoothly into the body; and the alula wing, the function of which is still disputed, but which probably acts as a slot to help to maintain a steady flow of air over the wing at slow speeds. Roughly speaking, the wing means the feathers attached to the hand and those attached to the forearm.

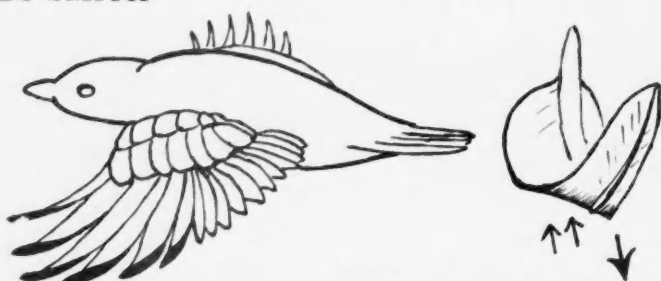
To turn first to the question of displacing air rearwards, or propulsion. It used to be thought that birds "swim" through the air, with movements rather like the breast-stroke. It is now known that they do not, and indeed cannot. No bird beats his wings downwards and backwards. Nature has equipped the bird with

the equivalent of an aeroplane propeller; but in place of the two or more whirling blades on an aircraft, the bird has two separate groups of blades that move downwards to perform the same job.

A propeller is simply a device for displacing air rearwards—or, in other words, producing thrust—by lifting forwards instead of upwards. Furthermore, a propeller is really a form of wing; and this brings one to the vital consideration of why, basically, an object heavier than air, whether it is a bird or a bomber, can fly in a substance as light as air. The answer is in the wing, or aerofoil as it should be called.

For the wing of an aeroplane or a bird to sustain itself and the attached body in the air it must be made in an efficient cambered shape, be moved through the air and meet the air flow at a slightly inclined angle—the angle of attack. It is then kept up in the air by the action of the air, which rushes over the curved upper surface so rapidly that it thins out and causes a partial vacuum, thus sucking the wing upwards, and the air which strikes the under surface with a positive pressure and pushes the wing up. About two-thirds of this sustaining power of lift comes from the suction and one-third from the pressure underneath. If the angle of attack is increased, the wing rises; and air which was above it is forced downwards.

But there has to be something which forces the wing along through the air. So to provide this forward thrust, or forward lift, one takes what is virtually a couple of small twisted wings



1.—SKETCH OF A COMPOSITE BIRD SHOWING THE OUTER PRIMARY FEATHERS TWISTING INTO PROPELLERS ON THE DOWN-STROKE. The undersides of the feathers are shaded black. (Right) 2.—SKETCH (AFTER STORER) OF AN OUTER PRIMARY FEATHER BEING TWISTED INTO A PROPELLER ON THE DOWN-STROKE. The single arrow shows the direction of the down-beat, and the twin arrows the resulting air pressure twisting the rear vane upwards



3.—SKETCH (FROM A CINEMA FILM STILL) OF AN AMERICAN EGRET, SEEN FROM BEHIND, SHOWING THE OUTER WINGS TWISTING INTO PROPELLERS ON THE DOWN-STROKE

and, by means of an engine, spins them round to make a propeller. The propeller, using the same sort of air flow I have described for the wing, drives air rearwards and pulls itself and the attached wing forward. We then have a powered aeroplane.

The bird's propellers are its outer wing portions bearing some half-dozen or so of the 10 primary feathers. If one studies the outer primary feathers, some remarkable facts emerge. First of all, being farthest away from the wing roots, they move at high speed—an essential quality if they are to do their job. Note how often the wing tips appear blurred in photographs of flying birds.

The second noteworthy feature of the outer



4.—IBISES TAKING OFF. The birds need maximum lift and thrust. Note the nearer wing of the right-hand bird, with its primaries twisted into propellers at the bottom of its down-stroke. (Right) 5.—A BLACK VULTURE SOON AFTER THE TAKE-OFF. The strong down-beat, just beginning, has already twisted the outer primaries into propellers





6.—A MUTE SWAN DURING THE TAKE-OFF. Forward speed is being gained by a combination of footwork and the propelling thrust of the outer primaries, which are seen on the down-stroke. The air pressure is raising the trailing edges of the outer wings. (Right) 7.—A PELICAN IN NORMAL FLIGHT, SEEN MID-WAY ON THE DOWN-STROKE. The outer primaries, twisted into propeller blades, can be clearly seen

primaries is that they tend to stretch outwards at nearly right angles to the bird's body, as opposed to the secondaries and their adjacent primaries, which lie fore and aft. In addition, the outer primaries are unhampered by coverts.

The third feature is that on the down beat (with most birds) varying lengths of the outer primaries are separated from one another like outstretched fingers—the amount of separation depending on the type of bird and the kind of flying it does. This separation is often helped by emargination.

The fourth important feature of these extremity feathers is that there are only very small vanes, or none at all, forward of the quills, whereas rearward of the quills the vanes are large. This characteristic is a remarkable provision of nature, and the key to bird propulsion; for, as these feathers beat downwards, there is next to no surface to catch the air in front of their quills, but large flexible surfaces behind them. The result is that these broad rear vanes are twisted upwards, and thus form one, two, three, or more highly efficient propellers. These propellers slice obliquely downwards, the quills being nearly at right angles to the body.

The fifth point is that with some birds, such as certain marine types with long and narrow wings, that is to say wings of "high aspect ratio," the propeller action is efficiently performed when there is no proper separation of the outer primary feathers. The fact of these feathers stretching outwards makes them collectively flexible, so that the outer wing is twisted up as a whole, and itself becomes one large propeller.

Propeller action, or thrust, or the displacement of air rearwards, is not performed by any parts of the wing except the outer primary feathers, and for one main reason: the leading (front) edge of the other parts is never effectively lower than the trailing (back) edge; and hence no thrust component force can be produced at all.

In passing, it is of interest that at normal level cruising speed most birds flap almost straight up and down, but not quite. At the bottom of the down stroke, the wing is pulled forward by the propelling primaries; and on the recovery up-stroke it has travelled slightly back by the time it reaches the top. It is the fast-moving wing-tips, by the way, that produce the familiar "whirr of wings". The "slap" one sometimes hears with pigeons is caused by the wings hitting one another above the body at the top of the recovery stroke.

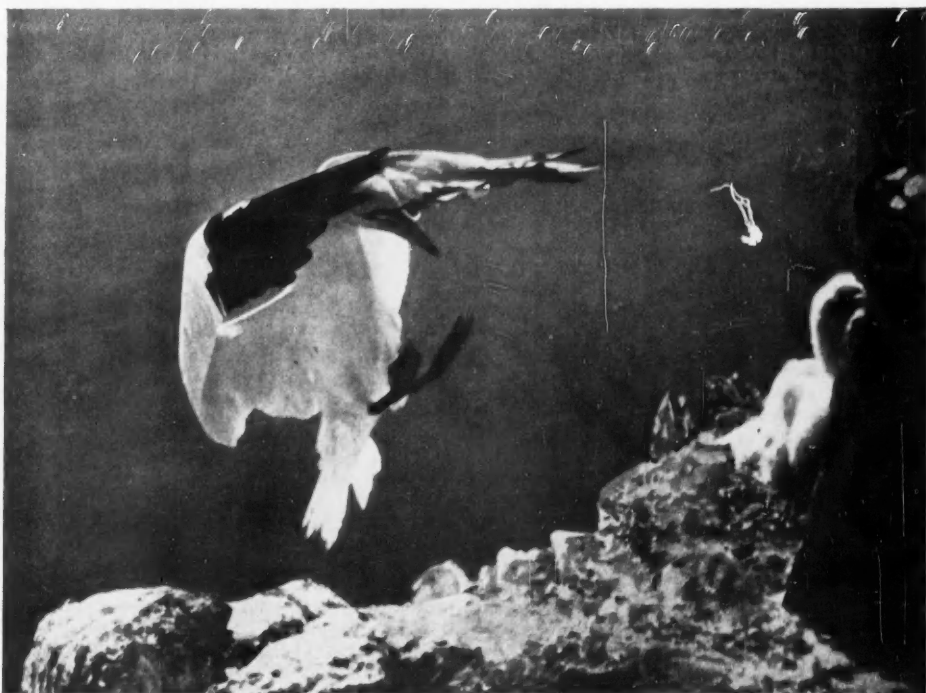
When one enquires how a bird is sustained, as opposed to propelled, in normal flapping flight, a very curious state of affairs is revealed.

It is sometimes said that the inner wing, with its firmly smooth camber, does most of the sustaining as it moves up and down, but it can provide only a limited amount of lift. Except for its mid-passage, down or up, it is in no good position to lift, as it starts straight up and ends straight down. But it certainly contributes some lift.

Oddly enough, the rest of the sustaining lift is provided by the propelling primaries. I have discussed the propeller as a displacer of air rearwards by lifting (better called thrusting) forwards. But the feathers are never twisted enough (like an aeroplane's) to thrust only forwards. They therefore produce a compromise between lift and thrust, some of the forward speed being sacrificed to provide some of the sustaining lift. In addition, as the outer wing moves very quickly up in its recovery stroke (twice the speed of the down beat), the propeller feathers twist the other way; this produces no thrust, but a considerable amount of lift.

There are, of course, many types of bird wing for many differing uses, but the basic principles remain the same. In non-flapping soaring and gliding, the wings are held fully extended, or flexed for fast gliding, and sustain the bird by air currents around the wing—currents caused by the wind itself, or derived from the pull of gravity drawing the bird downward and forward. Some birds, like eagles, stick out their outer propelling primaries like fingers when soaring. This provides a number of miniature high-aspect ratio wings, which are much more aerodynamically efficient than a single broad wing tip and reduce vortex losses.

Stability and manoeuvre in a bird are brought about by sensitive and automatic co-ordination of (a) wings, each of which can be worked with differing force and which can be arched (cambered) to different degrees, swivelled and moved forward as well as downward; (b) tails, which, besides providing longitudinal stability, act as auxiliary lifting surfaces, "assistant-rudders," elevators and braking flaps, and



8.—A GANNET TOUCHING DOWN. Braking is by means of the tail and wings, but lift is still being supplied by the outer primary feathers, which are moving nearly parallel to the ground and so providing lift upwards

can be made concave or convex, opened or shut like fans, or swivelled over to one side or the other; and (c) feet, which can (especially in ducks) be used as air balancers, water-landing brakes, or spring take-off assisters on land.

Birds, like aeroplanes, always prefer to take off and land into wind for the simple reason that they need, at such times, maximum lift and manoeuvrability, with minimum ground speed. With a following wind, a bird could not climb properly at take-off; and in descending would have to make an uncontrolled crash landing. It is also a mistake to think that birds do not get into difficulties; they do—quite often—generally as a result of air-current vagaries near the ground, or errors involved in an emergency take-off. But even in panic take-offs, birds are wonderfully equipped for action; for example ducks, the vertical take-off of which, when they are frightened, is an evolutionary masterpiece which is now fully understood. The duck does not "jump," as used to be thought. In a lightning movement, lasting about one-third of a second, it throws out its wings at full stretch on to the surface of the water and draws them down and inwards with all its strength, causing it to shoot up high enough to get in its first wing beats. It can even swivel away from the source of danger as it is taking these first wing beats. This whole escape manoeuvre, until off in proper flight, lasts about a second.

When a bird is climbing, its wings beat

strongly downwards and forwards, the bottom of the down stroke finding the wing tips far advanced. A certain amount of this forward movement is caused by the propeller feathers dragging along the wings; but the bird actually beats forward, too. This results in faster wing motion through the air, with consequently more air pressure to work with. The wings are also given a greater amount of arch (or camber) and a larger angle of attack, to provide more lift. Hence the bird rises, propelled forward all the time, as well as partly lifted, by the outer primaries.

In take-off, and its accompanying climb, the same process may be observed. If the bird is heavy in proportion to its wing area (i.e., if it has a high wing-loading) like a swan, it must first skitter along the surface of the water until the combined propelling power of its outer primaries, and fast footwork, provide enough forward speed (and hence air pressure) to obtain sufficient lift and so render it airborne.

The landing of a bird involves the most careful co-ordination of any avian manoeuvre, except in fast water landings, where simple leg-braking is used, combined with the extreme braking effect of the wings, which are held at a large angle of attack. As the bird approaches, it has to maintain perfect control until it has touched down, which involves not only applying its brakes, but keeping sufficient lift. Thus it allows for split-second timing in order to land on

its aerodrome, which may be only a twig. To carry out this extraordinary feat, it makes its landing approach with body reared up and wings strongly arched and beating hard forward. The wings are, of course, still beating up and down in relation to the body, but from back to front in relation to the ground. This beating movement supplies the braking power, together with the fanned tail, bent downwards; but the bird is also automatically controlling its lift, so that it does not slip downwards for want of a sustaining surface. What is happening is that the outer primaries continue to exert their propelling force; but as the bird is reared up, and the wings are beating from back to front, the normally forward propelling primaries are now exerting their force upwards like helicopters, and keeping it suspended in the air. So, with its eyes focused binocularly forward to judge distance (and using the second set of foveae), instead of independently sideways as at other times, it can judge its landing to a nicety.

This account is of necessity very brief and very generalised, and there are many detailed problems to be solved, especially in such creatures as humming-birds, with their special swivel wings. It is to be hoped that more naturalists will turn their attention to what, after all, is the most wonderful and characteristic achievement of the bird—its flight.

Illustrations: 4, C. W. R. Knight; 5 and 7, Hugo H. Schroder; 8, G. Kenneth Whitehead.

THE NEXT STEP

By RICHARD CHURCH

I AM convinced that everybody experiences from time to time the singular and heartening events, or rather lack of events, which have been happening lately to me. It is not easy to describe this process, this impressive part of one's life journey, because of the intangibility of it. I will try to do so by recording what may be called the perimeter of it, the approaches. Within those approaches, the series of mental and spiritual recognitions lies like a sun-drenched lake, dazzling to the eye, becoming thus a glorious nothingness, a vacuity of light.

What happened was this (and I do not hesitate to be somewhat intimate and personal, because of my belief in the universality of the experience): I had just finished a long job of creative work. The last stages were tied up, and the whole result passed on out of my keeping and responsibility, at least for the time being. I went out into the world at large, for a short period of leisure, intending to make a holiday of the waking hours for a while.

The time was late autumn, with the gales blowing from the Atlantic, seizing the English woodlands and stripping them of their shabby garments. Lanes lay ankle-deep in flaming leaves. Melancholy music began to rise from the bare boughs, with no bird accompaniment to liven it up. Only the owl, winter's harbinger, added a few eldritch notes from time to time. I looked out on this world, coming down from my study where I had been so closely confined for nearly a year of intensive labour, and I was astonished to discover that the torn and raggle-taggle scene found itself reflected in my own mood. The end of autumn, with its tempest and destruction, its stripping of foliage and crushing of blossom under the iron sheet of the first frosts, was repeated in the landscape of my spirit. I, too, had come to an end of some period, some fruitful season, and now must submit to nature's process of hibernation, accepting within myself those "bare ruined choirs, where late the sweet birds sang."

The reaction, after so long a spell of continuous and stimulating work which had kept me at the stretch of endeavour and the peak of hope, was not a little disconcerting. I recall now the first walk I took in this condition, accompanied by the ever-faithful companion, the ageing corgi whose curiosity in the ways, and smells, of nature has been considerably replaced by wisdom and acceptance. He no longer tears about, coursing five miles for every one which I walk sedately. He is content, in these latter months, to waddle along, like an old tug boat conveying a liner into port, just

six feet ahead of me, half-turning his head from time to time and giving me a rheumy glance, very knowledgeable, very confident.

So there we went, two veterans, prepared to enjoy the moments as they came, as we had always done together during the past twelve years. We had left the newcomer behind, the little dachshund, as being too energetic, too svelte, too handsome for our lethargic contentment. We just wanted to be alone together, a couple of foveys somewhat tired after various duties well performed.

To my amazement, however, I took that walk with none of the habitual harvesting of tiny pleasures. My eye did not see, my ears did not hear what was going on around me in field and hedgerow, woodland and open country. I let the drama of the skies pass overhead and I did not lift my mind to revel in it, as formerly I had always done, absorbing that superb movement of the untethered universe of clouds by day, and stars and moon by night. I who have always found the skies to be an overt form of praise-giving was at this moment not even taking them in silence. I was totally unaware of them, as I was also totally unaware of the myriad joys of the countryside through which I walked like a somnambulist.

At first I was dismayed, as who would not be? To be in the habit of receiving a constant flow of spiritual treasure from the passing moment and the changing scene, and suddenly to find it all blacked out, is at least confusing.

The first impression was one of loneliness. I found myself trying to draw a little nearer to the corgi, addressing a few words to him, causing him to turn his head and finally to stop, so that I too had to stop. There we stood, in the lane among a tangle of byrony berries and discoloured bramble, brought to an unexpected and incomprehensible immobility; he questioning, and I at a loss to answer him. "Not a rabbit in sight," I said to him, trying to touch the occasion with humorous symbolism. He took that without interest, as though I were labouring the obvious. "Not even a field-mouse," I added; an addition which made him look reproachful, as he turned and resumed his dog-trot, the Sheraton front syncope with the Chippendale rear. "Ah well," I thought, "he's missed what I am trying to tell him. Perhaps he is too old, and has passed through this phase, emerging to a resignation such as I see registered in his gait, with its slow amble, and in the sub-interest of his filmy eyes."

So I followed, empty as one of the husks of beech-mast which I trod underfoot at the entrance to the great wood on the further slope

of my valley. Here was no time at all, neither autumn nor winter. Everything had lost its savour, and there was no emphasis, no character, by which I could fasten myself to reality.

As we went out, so we returned from our fruitless walk. That day passed, and the mood did not lift. Nor did the fog dispel itself the next day. After a week, I began to grow familiar with the lack of view. "No visibility," I said to myself each morning, looking out of the window of consciousness on the landscape of my own mind. I had nothing to say; and for an author to have nothing to say is indeed a predicament. Chopin must have felt like that when, landing at Majorca, he saw the crane raising his piano from the hold of the ship suddenly stick. There hung his precious Pleyel over the harbour water. "Throw it into the sea!" he cried, in an ecstasy of nervous tension.

So, during those weeks of silence and idleness, I looked at my fountain pen and my typewriter. They became strange objects to me, dissociated from myself and no longer an accepted extension of my mind and my five senses. Thus I passed from late autumn into early winter, and here I am still waiting.

But that is not all. I have been awarded something during this inanition. I see myself a richer man because of my poverty of spirit. I have learned more fully the meaning of that marvellous but puzzling phrase, "Blessed are the poor in spirit." How this has come about I am not able to say, because it has taken place over and above me, in that nine-tenths of myself which I am not capable of exploring, any more than I am capable of seeing the submerged bastions of an iceberg floating down the "steep Atlantic stream." But I can now realise that my immobility was a deception; the silence was only silence because my ears had become too accustomed to the din of personal commerce, the traffic of ambition and worldly interests. I, too, have been floating down the ocean of life for a while, apparently befogged; but the fog was of my own making, and now, on a winter day with the snow covering the woods and fields, I have also found a garment of light and purity.

Here I sit again, still with no particular mission of words, no poetry of immediate contact with life; yet possessed by a gaiety and joy of mind such as I have never before been vouchsafed, not even in the most triumphant hour of creative purpose. This, surely, is to hear the "still small voice," and to respond to it with an impulse of faith beyond all description, an insight and glimpse such as Wordsworth and his kind found from time to time in the vast arena of solitude, meeting great company there.

THE LEGEND OF A PLANT

By GEOFFREY GRIGSON

THE plant, to be precise, is *Sambucus Ebulus*, Dwarf Elder or—and here is the point—Danewort. I first knew a patch of it many years ago on the side of a steep lane dropping into Polperro, in Cornwall. Turn to the flora of your own county and you may well find that there are a good many such patches near-by, obstinately persisting, the plants maintaining themselves vegetatively and not through seed, not spreading, not diminishing. "The Dwarf Elder groweth wild in many places of England," Nicholas Culpeper wrote in his herbal three centuries ago, "where being once gotten into a ground, it is not easily gotten forth again."

Turn to any of the older books on English plants and there in front of you will be the story of Danewort, in a brief sentence that it was supposed to grow where the blood of Danes had been spilt in their invasions of England. Before I tackle the legend, I ought to say that such names as Danewort ("wort" simply means plant) or Dane's-blood or Blood-elder are not the only attraction of the species. If you can bear with a plant which is foetid beyond the run of elders—a detail to remember—and if you have a piece of garden waste wanting a tenant, there are worse plants for it. Danewort has certainly been known and probably grown in England for over a thousand years, to provide purging medicine or medicine for a flow of blood and for gout, or a black hair dye; and with almost equal certainty it is not a native, but one of those old medical plants of southern Europe and western Asia introduced because no one wished to be without them. It grows in its close colonies to chair or table height, looks less like a weed than the native elder, and bears white or pinkish flowers with purple anthers, which are succeeded by black berries. A species of character, and where it grows no doubt an exceedingly ancient relic of cultivation.

The legend of plant and blood, plant and Danes, always seemed to me to have a bookish tinge, to be, in fact, an explanatory afterthought, a piece of antiquarian romance. Perhaps it should be traced backwards to the source rather than forwards from the source. From the 18th century the legend is a general book property. Go back a little, and you come, not to a botanist, but to an antiquary, Wiltshire's blessed and maggoty-headed John Aubrey of the 17th century, who scarcely knew a dandelion from a bluebell.

Not far from John Aubrey's home the village of Slaughterford lies in a deep valley, which is notable for its plants. One of them—still—is Danewort, as usual in a roadside patch. Aubrey knew about it and mentioned it in his *Natural History of Wiltshire*, delighted to have Dane's-blood, which was the name he used, in a village called Slaughterford "where there was"—but there was not—"a great fight with the Danes." In fact, the slaughter of Slaughterford comes from the Old English for a blackthorn, a "sloe-thorn." And where would Aubrey have discovered about Danes and *Sambucus Ebulus*, if not from another antiquary? Indeed, it was in Camden's *Britannia* of 1607, which Aubrey must have known by heart. Camden told the tale about Bartlow, in Cambridgeshire. "Ebulum," he wrote, "with its blood-red berries"—which was not too accurate—"grows here and in the neighbourhood in profusion. They still call it by no other name than Dane's-blood, i.e. blood of the Danes, on account of the multitude of Danes who were killed here." And from Camden where does the trail reach back? To a third antiquary, John Rous, of Warwick, who died in 1491, in his chronicle, the *Historia Regum Anglorum*. There it stops. There, presumably, is the source.

As a matter of fact, John Rous is not altogether to blame. In his Latin he does not call the plant Danewort or Dane's-blood, he does not say that it grew from the blood of Danes. The begetter of the strange plant was the blood of Englishmen slaughtered by the Danes. He is writing of the Danish harryings and conquests of 1016, in Mercia. "In villages near Warwick



DWARF ELDER OR DANEWORT. "It has been known and probably grown in England for its medicinal properties for over a thousand years"

where people around the manors were massacred, we can actually see, growing from the blood of those who were killed, an abundance of the herb Ebulus, which naturally originates from the ebullition of human blood. Ebulus is Walwort."

All of this trail to John Rous can be followed in the *Oxford Dictionary*, though in this matter the great dictionary is rather more, I think, under the romantic spell than it ought to be. First of all, it takes it for granted that Danewort means what it appears to mean—a plant connected with the Danes. Perhaps. Then it considers that name which John Rous mentioned. Walwort is the Old English name for *Sambucus Ebulus*, and back it goes to an 8th-century glossary. What it should mean is Foreigner's Plant, Exotic Plant. *Wealth*, which you have in Wales and Welsh and walnut, was used especially of Celtic and Roman "foreigners." But the *Dictionary* gets easily out of that difficulty by claiming that there is no reason why our Dwarf Elder ever should have been called Foreigner's Plant; it suggests—to keep the legend going and give it an extra antiquity—that the *wal* of Walwort could come from *wael* meaning slaughter. In fact, there is every reason for calling it Foreigner's Plant, since the way it grows and is distributed in England makes it fairly certain that the Dwarf Elder was introduced.

It was a plant, moreover, well known to the Romans. In support the *Dictionary* appeals to a 15th-century synonym for Walwort, which is lichewort, or corpse plant. However, that was not so disturbing or convincing, for by that time, as John Rous shows, the plant was connected, however hazily, with blood and buried men. And it was a common mediæval fancy that plants would grow out of the dead. The *Dictionary* made a second appeal. Consider the Swedish names for Dwarf Elder. In Sweden, it says, it is called *Danskblod*, *mannablod*, *mannaört* (ört is the same as our wort), and *valört*, in which *val* could be the equivalent of *wael* for slaughter.

That looked rather like checkmate. There was nothing to do but apply to Swedish botanists and Swedish experts in folklore. After that, as it turned out, checkmate altered into something like checkmate for the *Dictionary*. First of all, it was a mistake that *valört* in Swedish ever meant Dwarf Elder (it should be *vallört* and is a name for Comfrey). *Danskblod*—Dane's Blood—was borrowed by a 19th-century Swedish

botanist—actually, so it looks, from Aubrey's *Natural History of Wiltshire*, and so indirectly from Camden; and Linnaeus alone has recorded *mannablod*—man's blood—and *mannaört*—man plant. They were, he wrote in 1741, names used by the people of Kalmar for Dwarf Elder, which was abundant near Kalmar Castle. "The simple people believe this plant to have grown up out of the blood of the dead, who have been slain in battle here, and from that they have called it Mannablod." He added that they believed it to have sprung from the blood of Swedes and Danes who had fought ancient battles outside the castle; also that root, leaves, flowers, berries, seeds and all of the Dwarf Elder were used in apothecaries' shops. In Sweden the plant still grows much as it does in England, a foreigner, an old escape from cultivation in waste places and along roads, in widely scattered colonies. But from the classic site at Kalmar it has disappeared.

My humble quarrel with the *Oxford Dictionary* is partly that Walwort did in fact mean Foreign Plant or Foreigner's Plant, and partly that its association with Danes is rather a book legend than a genuine one, and partly that Dane in the name Danewort may have nothing to do with Danes at all. I am not a philologist, but I shall dare to put down my own private history of the plant. First of all, it was introduced as a medical plant, known as Walwort, or Foreigner's Plant. It established itself as an escape. Its berries have a reddish juice. It stinks. It was, in due time, associated vaguely with the dead or with blood, whether in Cambridgeshire or at Kalmar. John Rous connected it in Cambridgeshire with slaughter by the Danes, antiquaries in a romantic mood picked this up and associated it with the slaughter of the Danes.

That does not explain the name Danewort. Something else may have been picked up as well and added to the confusion. Who first recorded the name Danewort? The answer is William Turner in 1538, as Danwort. In 1548 he spells it Danewort, as we do; in his herbal, in 1568, he spells it Daynworthe, and there is nothing to show that he associated it with Danish invaders. Parkinson the herbalist thought it was called Danewort because it could be used to cause a flux of blood called the Danes. But there was also a word "dain" which meant stink, used, for instance, in an Elizabethan translation of Pliny for the smell of lions. Perhaps Turner invented the name—invented it or recorded it. Perhaps it means no more than Stinkwort, or Stinkweed. Along comes William Camden with his brief mention of dead Danes and Dane's-blood around Bartlow; stink is forgotten and the reason for the name Danewort seems obvious.

Anyway, after Turner the name was popularised by other herbals, by Lyte, for instance, in his translated herbal of 1578, who calls it Walwort, Danewort and Bloodwort (perhaps for bringing about that loss of blood), and by Gerarde. Everything conspired to build up the legend we have, the scattered colonies, the names, the smell, the berries, the use, the chance mention by John Rous, antiquarian appetite, and the widely held notion that plants grew out of dead bodies, like the rose bushes from the slain lovers in more than one ballad.

Once established, this half-literary legend waxed. Thus in Norfolk people said that the Danes brought the plant with them and planted it on the graves of their dead warriors. It was transferred also to other plants. In Sweden, in Floda Södermanland, they took to saying that Globeflowers grew where the Danes defeated the Dalecarlians, whose blood soaked the dale. In our own eastern counties the rare and lovely *Anemone pulsatilla*, or Pasque Flower, was also called Dane's-blood and explained in the same way, in a region which had once known the Danes only too well. And if you want to see Danewort itself obligingly following the legend, or part of it, then travel to the parish of Hill, in Gloucestershire, where it actually grows in the churchyard.

SEARCH FOR A LOST BOROUGH

By MAURICE BERESFORD

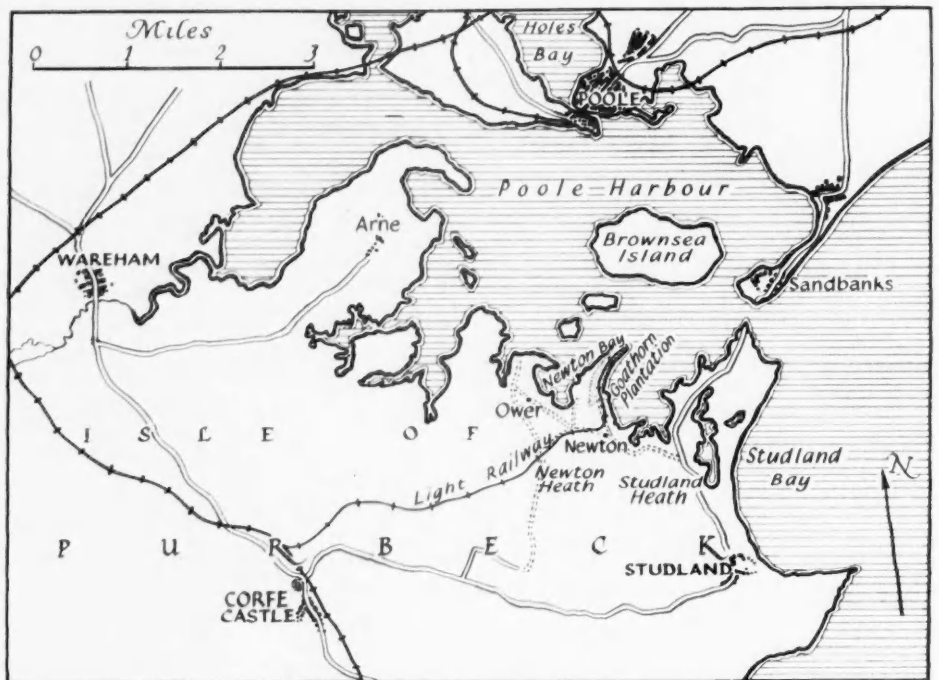
"TO lose both parents," Lady Bracknell told John Worthing, "looks remarkably like carelessness." In four or five years' searching for lost mediaeval villages I have grown used to the strangeness of asking people for directions to non-existent places and half-forgotten names. When it comes to enquiring about the site of a borough, the prospect seems even more unreal and forbidding. To lose a village and have its memory all but obliterated is difficult enough; but to lose a whole borough!

The borough for which we were searching has left a fair amount of documentary evidence behind. Indeed, it would have been difficult to have founded such a borough in the late 13th century without causing clerks to make letters on parchment and without causing the files in the Royal archives to grow.

The lost borough was named Newton, a name expressive of its newness, and a name common enough for towns and villages which have come on the scene later than their neighbours. There are scores of Newtons in the country and several in Dorset, where our search was carried out. There is no danger of confusion, however, because the lost borough of Newton is firmly located by its founding charter to the Isle of Purbeck.

In the first week of January, 1286, Edward I was in the south-west, staying at Exeter. By this time he was not inexperienced as a founder of towns. Quite apart from his experience as a young man in France, he had been responsible for the great programme of town building through which he hoped to garrison and people the Welsh plains with traders. By January, 1286, Rhuddlan Castle had been built, the castle and town of Flint had been raised in open land by the Dee, Conway was a season away from completion and Carnarvon was well under way.

The coastal plain of Dorset was no hostile region to be held down by troops and wooed with the attractions of peaceful commerce. The ambition to plant a new town on the shores of Poole Harbour seems to have been purely pacific and economic: the King thought he saw a need for a new town and port, and as lord of the town he would share in any prosperity which came its way. The pied Purbeck marble was loaded into ships at Ower quay, and the King



THE ISLE OF PURBECK AREA OF DORSET, WHERE EDWARD I ESTABLISHED THE LOST BOROUGH OF NEWTON

may have hoped to develop a port from this. The parallel is not Flint but New Winchelsea, where the King had begun to plan a new borough to replace the storm-washed old town as early as 1280, although it took the floods of 1287 to persuade the burgesses to move in any numbers.

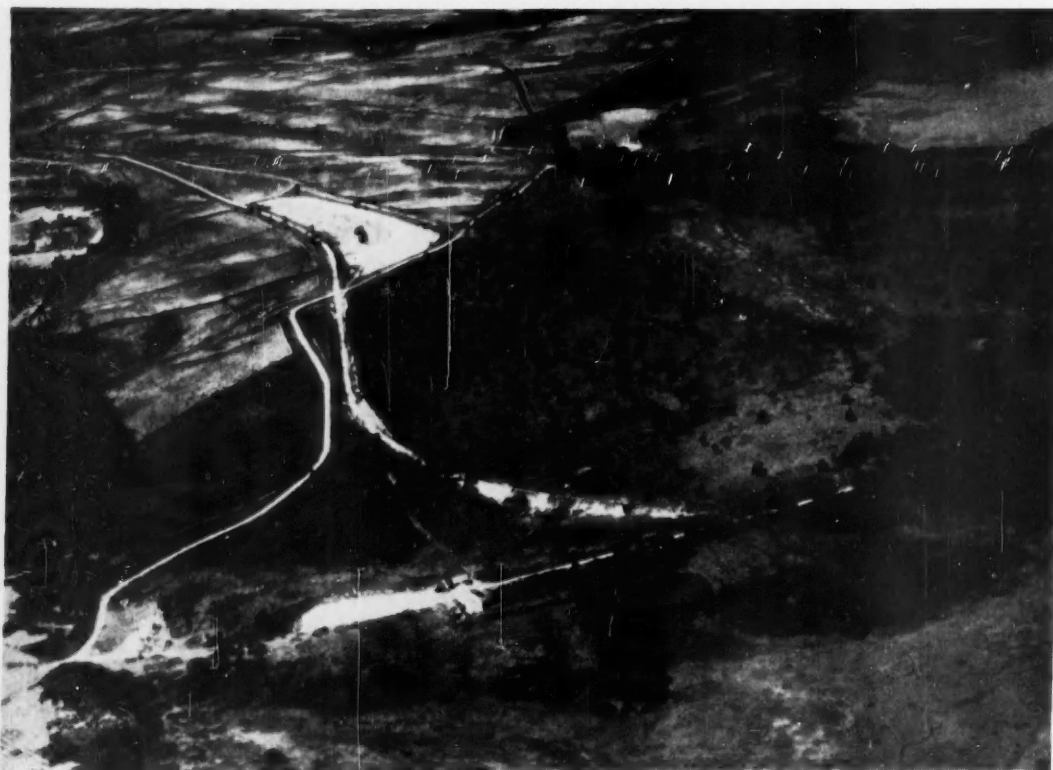
There was no doubt as to our first move in the search for the site of the borough, and we headed for the Isle of Purbeck. Our appetite was whetted on Old Sarum, abandoned in the early 13th century, although we knew that there were no cathedrals or Norman castles to be found when we got to Newton.

We prepared ourselves by a visit to Corfe

Castle and saw the heath-covered coastline of Poole Harbour spread out in the sunshine. The general direction we should take was clear: the new town was "with its harbour in a place called Gotowre super Mare in the parish of Studland." Studland parish is on the map, but from there the choice widened. There was a small group of houses with a church, named Newton; there was an Ower; and there was a Goathorn Plantation. None of these places had more than a footpath or fenced road within three miles of it, and in a car heavily loaded with camping equipment and explorers we had learned to fear roads which the Ordnance Survey deigned to mark with any colour at all. It was also clear that if we chose the wrong place for our first shot, we might well have to go back to the main road and start again down another track. We plumped for Ower as our first hope, and (as it proved) guessed wrongly and yet most luckily.

The road steadily deteriorated from macadam to broken macadam and from broken macadam to bare heath. Small fir trees showed that the Forestry Commission had begun to work on the heath and, although the stones with which they filled the ruts in the track saved us from being bogged down, they were hardly kind to the springs or to the nerves of the back-seat drivers. At one moment, to our surprise, we approached a respectable family car and this seemed to debase the currency of any "lost" place, but we were relieved to find that they were merely lost themselves while looking for a quiet piece of beach.

Barbed wire across the track and a barrier of undergrowth told us that we were at the house marked Ower. Two or three fields of green showed that agricultural land could be found in the heath and gave us some hope of an old settlement. The farmer was helpful and interested but knew nothing about a former town or any signs of earthworks. "But," he said, "you might try a cottage back along the



THE SITE OF THE BOROUGH: AN AERIAL VIEW OF THE HEATHLAND ADJOINING POOLE HARBOUR

J. K. St. Joseph: Crown Copyright Reserved

road over there. The gentleman there says he's found old buildings." "What's the name of his cottage?" we enquired. "Newton Cottage." "And the name of the place where he's found the buildings?" "Oh, they call it Goathorn Plantation." We felt considerably nearer Edward I than we had two minutes earlier.

The car could not manage the sandy track right up to Newton Cottage and we approached with the trepidation that always goes with wondering how people will react to being asked a question that seems to come straight from the madhouse doors. Fortune was on our side. The occupier of the cottage, torn from his re-decorating, took our question straight on the chin. "Buildings, yes, I can tell you where those are," and in a few minutes the six-inch Ordnance map was on the table.

Long after the borough had been abandoned, the estates of Corfe Castle were surveyed by Thomas Treswell. In Newton in 1586 he had only one house to survey—"a tenement in Newton with licence to take birds and fowl as well in the lord's commons as upon the coasts and rivers of the sea there." The occupant of the cottage, Mr. H. B. Cowl, is the spiritual heir of that tenant of 1586 as well as the occupier of the tenement. A retired minister and school-master, he is an enthusiastic field-naturalist, and it was his long familiarity with the heaths and woods of the parish which had brought him to the foundations of the buildings which he showed to us. It is certain that without his guidance we should have found nothing, except perhaps confusion. The occupation of the heath during the war had strewn it with slit-trenches, bomb-craters and tank-tracks, so

that pseudo-archaeological evidence abounded. The actual site of the buildings lay in dense woodland, and no one without a yard-by-yard knowledge of the ground could ever have found them. They are not marked on the 6-in. Ordnance map.

On the way across the heath we followed deep-cut hollow-ways with artificially raised banks which suggested the line of old roads. Near the houses themselves were banks which suggested the boundary banks of crofts and fields such as we had found in our exploration of abandoned mediaeval villages. The outline plan of the houses with walls, corners and doors was not in doubt when we came up to them, despite oaks growing out of their interior and a thick covering of leaf-mould.

Back at Newton Cottage, over tea we were able to reciprocate Mr. Cowl's hospitality by telling him what we knew of the borough. He himself had not heard any local tradition of its existence, which makes the finding of the buildings the more remarkable. The King's Commission issued at Exeter that January, 1286, had appointed two men "to lay out sufficient streets and lanes, with adequate sites for a market and church and with plots for merchants and others in a new town with a harbour." The land which was to bear the new town was royal land, lately acquired from a Robert de Muchegros. When Edward planned New Winchelsea he had similarly acquired the land on which to build it from another owner. On these plots of land, as on the plots at Flint or Carnarvon, "the King is prepared to (welcome) merchants and others willing to take them for building and dwelling places."

Those who took up residence in Newton were to have the same privileges as the burgesses of Lyme Regis or Melcombe Regis and their borough charter was issued in May, 1286. Every Tuesday and Friday there was to be a market, and the annual fair was to be held on the eve of the feast of St. Lawrence and for the four days following, that is probably October 17-21. Mr. Cowl is probably entitled to set up stall on these days, but his customers would be few.

Little is known yet about the fate of Newton between its foundation and its appearance as one house in 1586. Only excavation could ascertain the extent to which building took place or the period of occupation. Again, we do not know whether the King's choice of a port site failed to meet any economic need, or whether the port shared the fate of other mediaeval harbours and became silted up. Swanage, across the Isle, was more successful.

The old line of the coastline at this point has been much modified by the building of an embankment about a century ago to carry a railway from the clay-pits in the hinterland to a small jetty. It was the erection of a few cottages and the building of a mission chapel to serve them which created the Newton and the "church" which still appear on the one-inch Ordnance map. The group of houses took its name from the near-by Newton cottage and revived for a time the name of the 13th-century borough. When the Ordnance map next appears there will be no church and only one or two other buildings, since the settlement was cleared and destroyed during the war. In another seven hundred years its foundations may draw explorers as the foundations of Edward I's borough drew us last year.

SALT OF THE EARTH

By MARY CROSBIE

OLD MALACHI TOMBS lived in the house for as long as I can look back: a Crimean veteran, and completely useless as a repository of history. He recalled nothing of "them Turks" save their names. When he began to speak of "them Trojans," he was near his end, which came when he was ninety-eight or "as near as makes no matter," the village said. For a while the house stood empty. It was a prim-faced house with a window either side the door and two above them. An intervening third was a sham of the window-tax period, black with white lines marking it out into panes. For greater realism there were sham curtains in the sham window, drooping lines of white paint from a central point in the top sash.

A sleepy house we thought it, as children; for the windows never opened and the door seldom. Old Malachi and his wife drowsed within on some sort of pension, looked after by a pale stout stranger from the town, known to us merely as the niece. She kept herself to herself very markedly, shutting the door impressively when she went out or in. When the old people had both died, she sold the furniture, locked the house and went.

Suddenly, as it seemed, it stood open, the windows were flung up and Grimmett the carpenter was sawing and hammering within. "It's going to be a shop; he's making a counter in the parlour," my mother said, coming in from one of her village peregrinations, agog with news. She added after a moment, "The name is Deane."

In after years it was a name of import. In the uttering of it you might have heard a note of confidence or relief. "Ask Mrs. Deane." "Mrs. Deane'll know."

She was between thirty and forty when she came among us; spare, strong-shouldered, her hair parted in the middle, like her make-believe window curtains; a face squared a little at the chin, eyes grey and very quiet. We found her at first rather intimidating, but my mother's grave friendliness soon broke through that respectful rigidity. The quietness remained. Self-possession is the word I found as years went by: a still, deep-rooted hold on life in which a more vagrant mind could find stay and nourishment. Stranger as she was, she made no attempt to ingratiate herself with gentle or simple. She just held herself in readiness for the event.

She was of cottage breed, crossed, perhaps, a generation or two ago, as I have half divined,

by gentle blood. When she stood behind her counter weighing a pensioner's two ounces of tea she stood like an earth goddess dispensing the fruits of harvest. When she told a feckless mother that tinned salmon was not food for growing children she spoke with a calm that carried its own authority. A woman in war-time whose ambition was to own a fur coat said, ruefully but without resentment, "You're right, I reckon," when Mrs. Deane pointed out how much more useful new boots for the family of nine would be. By that time Mrs. Deane had the standing of an oracle.

Her justice was just; the village acknowledged it. In her shop that had been old Malachi's parlour where he shut up the Bible and his medals in musty splendour, she served her customers strictly in the order of their arrival. A stranger might have thought her slow, but hers was the right village pace. Waiting, I could admire the sureness with which she found bootlaces or digestive tablets in the apparently impenetrable mass behind her, or directed a spate of talk, letting it flow, checking it, closing the sluice with perfect timing so that the talker was at the door and the tinkle of the bell marked her exit just as the next customer's feet made their expectant shuffle. She gave no credit, save occasionally to some overburdened mother, and then she oftenest crossed off the debt. The most insinuating of "travellers" failed to persuade her to order what she did not want and knew the village did not want. You may think her hard. There were those who thought as you do. Providence itself is a little hard. But as time passed the sick and the needy and—yes—the dying found in her a rare sustaining power.

We who came to know her as a friend found that friendship ring true to the last. Her thought was direct and plain but always her own. A crispness of comment, a readiness for the new as well as for the tried kept it burnished. She was her self and no other. When the Women's Institute made its appearance she responded to all its activities. There was nothing she feared to attempt, from canning tomatoes to taking the part of an Ancient Briton in a pageant.

As we grew closer in friendship we heard something of her early life. It had been hard. She went to work at nine years old—"scrubbing at the vicarage. Frighted I was, I'll allow, not having done nothing outside home, but my

granny was one for letting us find our feet young." Her marriage was unhappy—the usual kind of village unhappiness—a husband who drank and when drunk beat her. "There was a woman upstreet, a widow, who started to keep a shop. And one day—I was scrubbing the kitchen floor and crying a bit, disheartened with him and all—and I thought all of a sudden why shouldn't I keep a shop and be my own woman, not his." With money borrowed from a brother she did it, making satisfactory headway before she came to our village. How she dealt with him I never heard. When I knew him he was a biddable lazy creature in a sagging waistcoat who sat in an elbow chair by the kitchen fire until called upon to fetch or carry something. When the shop had made her as independent of it as of him he was called upon to alter and enlarge old Malachi's narrow house and he woke to the remembrance that he was a mason by trade and well skilled. The replanning of the house was rather piecemeal in effect, but he was as proud of it as she was. It may be considered his swan song, for he died a year or two later.

Those feet upon which her granny set her at nine years old had brought her as far as she wanted. Her standing in her adopted village was next to Squire's wife and just above the Vicar's. When the fortune of war carried us to the neighbouring town she would cycle over to see us, bringing perhaps the Institute's latest effort in food production—"You don't eat enough—that's what it is"—"it" being war-time's recurrent flagging of heart and hope. She was seventy-seven and rode her cycle rather slowly, sitting very upright in a long coat and a "sensible" hat—her own word for it. She would talk in her slow calm way of the past, leaving the future unquestioned. When she left us we were for a while enfranchised; if that is not too strange a word for the feeling of having breathed anew an air from some unassailable height. She and those who bred her were planted foursquare in life. I remember her telling very simply of her mother's marriage, eighty—ninety—nearly a century ago. Married in her village, they set off to walk the six miles to his—"walking hand in hand they went across the fields, and when they came to the bridge they sat them down and ate their dinner that he was carrying in a handkerchief. They was near home then and the church bells was ringing—as if to welcome us," my mother always said.

ARCHITECT OF SEVERN BRIDGES

Written and Illustrated by C. V. HANCOCK

NO ancient bridges over the Severn survive; there is only a fragment of antiquity embodied in the venerable-looking bridge at Bridgnorth. All the rest, from Montgomeryshire to the Bristol Channel, are structures of the last 200 years. Their predecessors were swept away by the Severn's great floods, often swollen in the spring by the melting snows of Wales.

Of the bridges that span the Severn to-day the chief builder was Thomas Telford, engineer of genius and maker of the Holyhead Road. At Bewdley, just over 150 years ago, he erected a handsome stone bridge; like his Montford Bridge, on the Holyhead Road, it has three arches. His three other Severn bridges—at Holt Fleet, Tewkesbury and Gloucester—are iron bridges of a single span, high above the reach of floods.

But in point of grace as well as durability Telford's Severn bridges are at least rivalled by a group of three—of many arches in the traditional manner—which were designed by a native of the Vale of Severn who was no engineer and, apparently, only a self-taught architect. In their Georgian comeliness, like Dean Aldrich's "Wrenaissance" church of All Saints', Oxford, they stand as monuments of the inspired amateur in architecture. They are monuments, too, of the temerity with which a great man of letters played the pontiff in a technical controversy about bridge design.

"Knowledge," Dr. Johnson said, "is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information about it." His knowledge of bridge-building was of the second kind, and the information he found about it was not the best. But he was not the man to refuse battle in any argument, least of all when his help was invoked by a friend. So it happened that at the age of fifty—the year when he published *Rasselas*—he appeared in the surprising and rather unbecoming rôle of a champion in an architects' and engineers' war about the principles of bridge-building. He was on the losing side.

What brought Dr. Johnson charging on to this battlefield was his regard for John Gwynn, a competitor in 1759 for the designing of Blackfriars Bridge, which was to be the City's memorial to William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. Twenty designs were entered, and a short list of three was submitted to the judges. In one



THE ENGLISH BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER SEVERN AT SHREWSBURY. It was designed by John Gwynn, an amateur architect and friend of Samuel Johnson, and the first stone was laid in June, 1769

design, Robert Mylne's, the arches were elliptical; in the two others, one being Gwynn's, they were round. The question, says Boswell, "was very warmly agitated whether semicircular or elliptical arches were preferred."

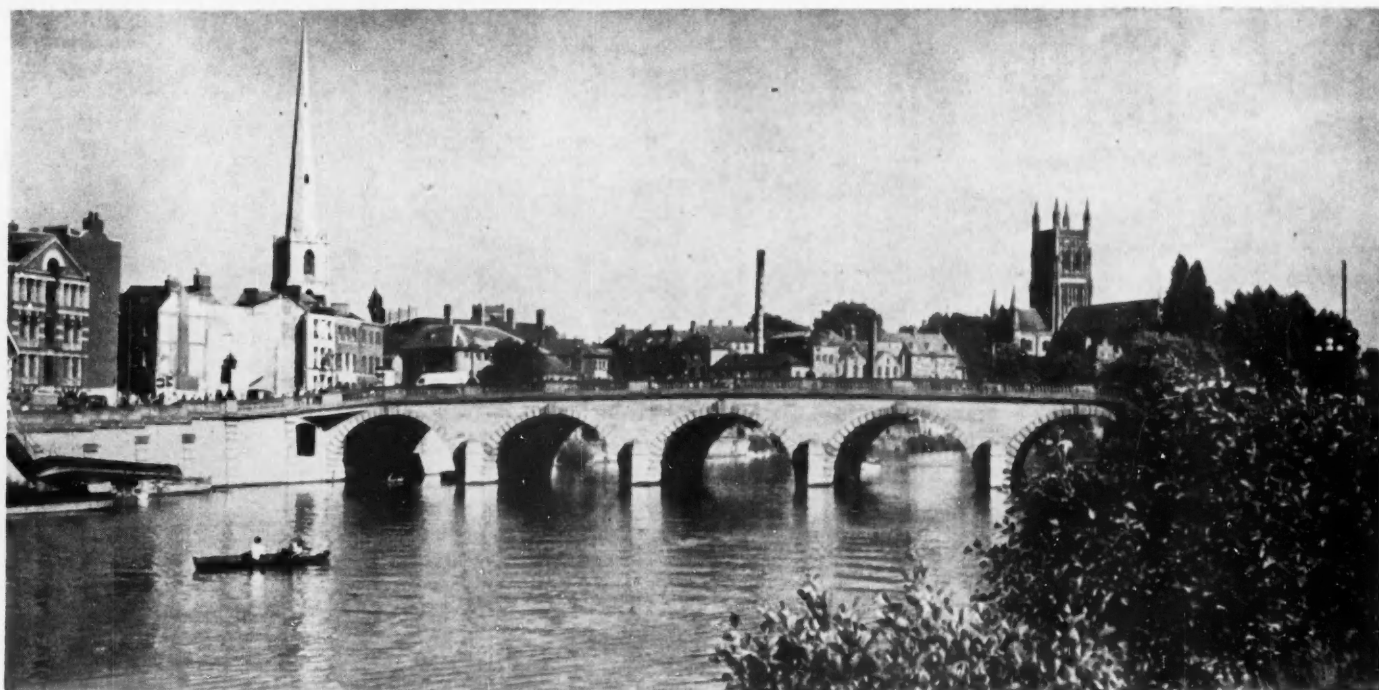
A letter by Johnson was published in the *Daily Gazetteer*, claiming "to show the weakness of the elliptical arch, by arguments which appeal simply to common reason, and which will yet stand the test of geometrical examination." Johnson scoffed at the "hardy ignorance" of those who assert that the elliptical arch is stronger than the semicircular. When Boswell came to record this episode, it was surely the Doctor's hardihood that impressed him. After relating that Johnson had been "at considerable pains to study the subject"—Sir John Hawkins says bluntly that he had to be coached—Boswell observes that lawyers "are sometimes obliged to pick up a temporary knowledge of an art or

science, of which they understood nothing till their brief was delivered, and appear to be much masters of it." Politicians also, he adds.

A week later the Doctor renewed his assault and battery on elliptical arches. He brushed aside his opponents with the assertion that the whole argument for Mylne's design amounted merely to the existence of an elliptical bridge at Florence and an iron balustrade at Rome, which "we consider as mean." And after another week Johnson was hitting about him again, showing a mastery of the skills of controversy, if not of engineering. His last word must have given him vast satisfaction: "That I may not dismiss the question without some appeal to facts I will borrow an example, suggested by a great artist, and recommend to those who may still doubt which of the two arches is the stronger—to press an egg first on the ends and then upon the sides." Can this



THE OLD BRIDGE AT ATCHAM, DESIGNED BY GWYNN AND BEGUN IN 1769



GWYNN'S BRIDGE AT WORCESTER, WITH THE CATHEDRAL IN THE BACKGROUND. It was begun in 1771

great artist and inventor of the *argumentum ab ovo* have been Johnson's friend, Joshua Reynolds? Anyhow, great artist and Great Cham between them could not win the award for Gwynn. It went to Mylne. His Blackfriars Bridge lasted a century, being replaced in 1863.

Though Gwynn lost the Battle of the Arches at Blackfriars, he became a prophet not without honour, alike in the Metropolis and in his native Shrewsbury. Indeed, he had already gained a considerable reputation as an authority on architecture, although he seems to have had no early architectural training.

He settled in London when young and became known as a draughtsman, a student of Wren and writer on art. Some of the credit for the foundation of the Royal Academy is due to him. In *An Essay on Design, including proposals for erecting a public academy*, published in 1749, he argued that an academy for improving the arts of design could be maintained at small cost. Six years later he was placed on the committee set up to establish a "Royal Academy of London for the improvement of painting, sculpture and architecture." In the same year he was invited to become instructor in architecture to the Prince of Wales (the future George III), an appointment which he declined.

When George III came to the Throne, Gwynn wrote a pamphlet, *Thoughts on the Coronation of King George III*, which Johnson, so Boswell tells us, "lent his friendly assistance to correct and improve." As a sequel to the Battle of the Arches Gwynn had already issued *Observations on Bridge Building*. In 1766 he published *London and Westminster Improved, to which is prefixed a discourse on public magnificence*, with a dedication to the King, composed by Johnson. Here Gwynn showed himself to be a planner much in advance of his time; indeed, the article on him in the *D.N.B.* (1890) says that his proposals for improving the capital "have gained for him almost a prophetic reputation." This work contained Gwynn's considered scheme for a Royal Academy of Arts. When the Royal Academy was created two years later, he was one of the four architects who were original Academicians.

In Gwynn's day—though Telford's was nigh—the designing of grand bridges was regarded as work for architects rather than engineers. During the next four years Gwynn designed and began building four river bridges. His designs were exhibited at the Royal Academy. The first stone of the English Bridge at Shrewsbury was laid in June, 1769, and that of Atcham Bridge, a few miles downstream, one month later. Both had seven arches—semicircular, of course. Worcester Bridge, of five arches, was begun in

1771, and Magdalen Bridge, Oxford, next year. The latter was Gwynn's only bridge away from the Severn; he had been appointed Surveyor at Oxford and also designed the Workhouse and the New Market there.

When the Shrewsbury bridge was nearly complete, Dr. Johnson visited the town and Gwynn showed him round. Two years later, Johnson, Boswell and Gwynn travelled together by coach from the Strand to Oxford. Boswell, who describes Gwynn as "a fine lively rattling fellow," has recorded the conversation. Johnson was blaming Gwynn for pulling down a church and placing a new one on another site in order to make a direct road to a bridge: "You are taking a church out of the way, that the people may go in a straight line to the bridge."

"No, Sir," said Gwynn; "I am putting the church in the way, that the people may not go out of the way."

Johnson, Boswell adds, laughed loudly with approval of the retort and replied: "Speak no more. Rest your colloquial fame upon this."

When Johnson travelled alone to Oxford by coach a year later, Boswell wrote to him from Edinburgh: "I doubt if you have had so merry a journey as you and I had in that vehicle last

year, when you made so much sport with Gwynn, the architect."

Gwynn's bridges were unsuited to carry 20th-century traffic. Three have been widened—with commendable care. Atcham Bridge survives exactly as it was built, with steep gradients to the centre, but has been by-passed by a modern concrete bridge, built closely alongside. This was surely a mistake; there is little point in preserving an old bridge for its beauty and then masking that beauty behind a new bridge.

At Worcester Gwynn planned great improvements in the approaches to his bridge. The city gratefully made him a freeman. He died there in 1786 and was buried in the graveyard of St. Oswald's Hospital. Shrewsbury treasures his portrait by Zoffany.

When John Chambers was compiling *Biographical Illustrations of Worcestershire* he got some account of Gwynn from the Rev. Hugh Owen, of Shrewsbury. Owen wrote: "He was lively, quick and sarcastic, of quaint appearance and off manners. I believe he was never largely employed as an architect, though he possessed unquestionable talents and considerable taste." That will serve as Gwynn's epitaph. His bridges stand as his memorial.



THOMAS TELFORD'S BRIDGE AT BEWDLEY, WORCESTERSHIRE

PROBLEMS OF MIXED FARMING

By CLYDE HIGGS

THE recent seventh Oxford Farming Conference, convened to discuss in the main management problems on mixed farms, was free from the criticism made of its predecessors that they interested only farmers with large acreages. Attention was focused on medium and small holdings, and this brought a host of new faces to join the old regulars. In addition, most of the speakers were small men—in the acreage sense—and newcomers. What they lacked in acreage they made up in knowledge. Their efforts showed what wealth of information can be gained from men who are actually doing the job.

Objection was raised to the description "mixed farming." One speaker considered that the main management problem on the mixed farm is to take the "mixed" out of it as quickly as possible. Mixed farming, he said, on the smaller farm is a thing of the past and does not measure up to the present economic requirements of management. The tradition of mixed farming can be a brake on progress. A small farm should be conducted with one major and possibly a minor enterprise, so reducing both the complications of labour and the amount of machinery necessary. This was over-simplifying the problem, for with the wonderful mosaic of British farming it is unwise to be dogmatic about the general pattern. Each holding calls for individual treatment.

If the results achieved by Mr. L. S. Baker on his farm near Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire, and described in his paper were typical, the need for imports of basic foods would disappear. From his 125 acres of the poorest soil formation, he has a gross turnover of £35 an acre, an increase of 51 per cent. in seven years. Allowing for purchases of livestock, feeding-stuffs and seeds, the net output per acre is £29—a creditable effort from an initial capital investment of £450 in 1941.

Livestock came in for much discussion. Mr. R. E. J. Liddiard produced startling figures to show how profitable re-organisation can be. By installing a milking parlour in an old stable and improving the method of handling the cows during milking he has nearly doubled the output in gallons per man, and the labour cost per cow has dropped by one-third. This is a better solution to the problem of increased costs than asking for higher prices.

Now that we are being enticed into beef production (home output is still below 1938 figures) the experiences of Mr. M. S. Perkins in South Wales, with a 47in. rainfall and high winter temperatures, prove that beef raising where grass grows easily is very profitable, provided full use is made of the grass. His farm is nearly self-supporting; any purchased feeding-stuffs, used for pigs, are paid for by receipts from cash crops. The sales of livestock are about £60 per acre of the whole farm. He thought that this output figure could be higher if he grew more cash crops, but that the fertility of the farm would thereby gradually diminish. Perhaps "balanced" rather than "mixed" would better describe enterprises similar to Mr. Perkins's, who produces fat cattle, fat lambs, baconers, early potatoes and sugar-beet, as well as fodder crops for the animals. On such farms livestock and arable departments are interwoven, resulting in the best type of farming.

Mr. H. F. Knight, of Ruardean, Gloucestershire, "a little uphill man," to use his own description, told us of sheep production and regretted that there are far too few sheep about. Probably the sheep would be there if more young men wanted to be shepherds. It is a dying occupation, so sheep business will more than ever be the small farmer's job.

Most of the speakers admitted to ups and downs, none more than Mr. N. D. Blake, of Somerset. He farms one hundred and fifty acres and told us that he had been trying out his theories for the past thirty years, and in contrast to other speakers he claimed to have worked harder to lose more money than any

other farmer in England. His experiences have made him a pig-lover. "A pig is not a dumb animal; you must learn its language." Our pig population has increased by half in the last two years to a total of nearly six million. As Mr. Blake reminded us, if a start is made with one calf and one pig, at two and a half years old the calf will have had her first calf while the pig may have fifty progeny—a dozen of them, at least, sold fat. Usually the problem of increased pig production is housing. More farmers are realising that pigs are adaptable; they can be housed in make-shift buildings. Baled straw huts suit them admirably and their semi-portability permits the pigs to be used as scavengers. The desired increase in our meat ration can well come from pigs. Let us hope that the approaching price review will not put the focus on some other commodity.

Many speakers on livestock mentioned electric fencing and how it has increased their efficiency. Properly erected and maintained, it will control most animals except sheep. There are the occasional tough subjects who either are immune to electric shock or appreciate it as a health treatment. A few of my cows are that way, but they respect no type of fence. Normally used as a temporary affair, and not as a substitute for the proper repair of permanent fencing, electric fencing can substantially increase output by reducing the grazing area, so providing extra food for winter use. An extensively grazed farm will prove to be hopelessly understocked when intensively grazed with electric fencing.

Silage met with the general approval of the meeting, although production seems to be static

IMPROVISED TURKEY PRODUCTION

By J. G. GOUGH

WITH a hobble-gobble here, and a hobble-gobble there, here a gobble, there a gobble, and everywhere a gobble"; so it had been for twenty weeks, and now—Silence. The butcher has taken the turkeys, and now I await the arrival of a cheque for £90—a very nice help for the family finances, tottering even more than usual with the expenses of Christmas, and the New Year's bills and boarding school fees to be met.

I was never very accurate at costings, even if I ever had the time for keeping accounts, but my profit on 36 turkeys I estimate is about £65. So I really recommend keeping turkeys to the busy farmer's wife, more or less tied to the place.

They are not hard work, but to thrive need endless supervision and fussing with. As babies they need food little and often, about every two hours—fine oatmeal or, as that is nearly always unobtainable, coarse oatmeal put through the mincing machine and plates of spring onions, lettuce and dandelions chopped very small.

As babies they have definite suicidal tendencies, and one or two need rescuing several times a day. Whether they drink milk or water it should be put in a proper chick drinking fountain. One of mine drowned itself in only a drop of milk in a saucer—only a turkey poult could do it. They will creep out of the smallest crack in the brooder and shiver to death outside, and unless the wire floor of my brooder is covered all over with at least two thicknesses of newspaper, they will push their elbows through the mesh; and when they are firmly stuck the others will trample them to death. But for all this they are quite adorable, like tabby chickens, but much more intelligent and affectionate, and as the feathers come through and the still tiny stags strut about fanning their tails one could spend hours watching and laughing at them.

They soon grow out of this stage, and at a month old are eating two meals a day of turkey starter mash, and the green food can be thrown in whole—lettuce, spinach, cabbage leaves, dandelions, sow thistles and groundsel. Some books say they will eat stinging nettles, but mine never would, only dead nettles.

at around 1½ m. tons per annum. Making the stuff has been reduced to an efficient operation either by buckrake or green crop loader according to local conditions. Methods of serving to animals were criticised, for on most farms it is a fork job.

Nearly every reader of a paper and many taking part in the discussion spoke of the problem of capital for farming. One speaker said that with modern science and services there is little difficulty in making two blades of grass grow in place of one; the trouble is to find the £50 an acre required to buy stock to eat the extra growth. He thought that as our industry has had reasonably good prices for its products for many years, yet is short of capital needed to finance an expansion programme, it is clear that something is wrong with our fiscal system. Most industries have the same idea. We are all in the mess together. Whether farming is entitled to or needs cheaper capital than is available to other trades is very debatable.

At the Conference dinner Mr. Anthony Hurd, M.P., outlined the background against which the Conference took place. He pointed out the change in atmosphere, that with the transfer of marketing from the Government to other organisations there will be more emphasis on quality; flat-rate guarantees for wheat, fat pigs and the rest will give way to market values according to quality with basic prices guaranteed by the Government. Can farmers wish for more? He emphasised the need for greater care in management as a set-off to increased costs. Ideas for greater efficiency could be gleaned from the Conference, he said, and judging by the record attendance many farmers were of the same opinion.

In the middle stage of their career quite 50 per cent. of their food can be greenstuff, and half of the mash can be kitchen scraps and boiled stockfeed potatoes. To fatten them during the last four or five weeks I cut down the green food and added barley meal and coarse oatmeal and buttermilk to the mash and scraps. I gave them about two eggcupfuls of codliver oil to each bucket of food, and about a tablespoonful of spice, and they had specially treated water from a month old to a week before killing.

And they never got their feet wet. I believe that is the most important thing. They started in a brooder in a small garage, and by easy stages I removed the brooder and put in perches, and they never left the garage. I soon found cleaning them out was hard work and took too long, so I put more straw down on top when necessary—result a foot or two of very good manure for fields or garden.

The equipment was not at all expensive—a couple of buckets "borrowed" from the cow-house, and for feeding troughs a motor tyre cut in halves, and a piece of guttering. I had to buy a proper drinking trough of the inverted bucket type, though; they upset anything else.

Towards the end the stags fought rather seriously, and damaged ones had to be quickly removed and shut up alone to recover. As soon as one had blood on its head from a peck, all the others attacked it. During the last week I had to keep them in darkness, with the door of the garage shut, except when they were actually eating, to stop this fighting. Before, just a piece of wire netting kept them in, and the door was open to let in sunshine.

I bought 36 day-old poults, and in 20 weeks 32 had grown into fine birds averaging over 12 lb. each. (I lost two by accidents; one just lay down and died, and the other's death I cannot account for.)

I really consider it worth doing again. I have made a good profit from work easily fitted in with the daily round; and it is a satisfying feeling to know I produced 384 lb. of meat at a time when this country needs meat.

THE MADDING CROWDS

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

WHEN I read about the tremendous preparations for the Ryder Cup match at Wentworth next October, how superfluous trees and patches of heather are to be removed for the benefit of the crowd and how over a thousand stewards—I think the exact number is 1,044—have heroically volunteered for duty to keep that crowd in order, I cannot help wondering. I wonder how much the few who have got to be there and the myriads who want to be there will see. It will be a great and dramatic match, I have no doubt, but shall we see more than the traditional "oofs of the 'orses"? It is an odd thing that terrific prophecies in the newspapers as to the expected crowd seldom have any deterrent effect. On the contrary, spectators seem rather to welcome the news that they will be squashed to atoms and will see nothing. There are occasional exceptions to this rule, and I gratefully remember one last summer when the Curtis Cup match, so gloriously won by our ladies against those of America, was played at Muirfield. We heard the most appalling rumours of coaches full of frantic supporters coming from Edinburgh and Glasgow and from all over Scotland, but mercifully few of them materialised; there was a good crowd, enough to add excitement to the occasion, but not enough to prevent people seeing reasonably well, which is all that anybody has a right to ask.

Indeed, a match without a good number of onlookers sheds a melancholy upon the soul. We want at least some "crowd and urgency," and it was perhaps only when Mr. Churchill used that phrase that many of us realised how great and how important was the emotional value of the crowd. It is possible to have too much of it, but we must have some. There is no doubt that now that the spectators are skilfully shepherded off the course at St. Andrews and the winner of the championship crosses the Burn and advances triumphantly towards the last hole in an almost ghastly solitude, we can all see more and more comfortably than of old. And yet there are moments when we miss the sight of the students, boys and girls alike, in their scarlet gowns running like so many lunatics, partly to get a good place by the green, but partly also for the sheer youthful, competitive fun of it. An old friend of mine, who could as far as humanly possible cow and terrify a crowd by the formidable blare of his voice, used to declare that it was of no use to tell them not to run; they ought to be kept behind a starting-gate till the players were on the green and then ordered to race for their lives to the white lines.

I have cursed those runners in my heart deeply and savagely and many times, but they did add something to the spectacle that has now gone out of it. And just think how dull the University Boat Race would seem, save to a handful of expert oarsmen, without those thousands on the bridges and the banks. I write admittedly as an ignorant dry bob. I have intensely enjoyed the flash of the light blue oars coming first under Hammersmith Bridge, but it was the crowd that made my day, so let us be openly selfish and confess that the bigger the crowd the better, as long as it does not prevent us from seeing. Among the books that I treasure dearly is one given me by E. V. Lucas with an inscription beginning "To Bernard Darwin who may have been keeping his eye on the wrong ball. . . ." I thought once that he was

quite wrong but now that I am stiff and immobile I begin to think he was perhaps right. It is undeniably a comfort to sit in a seat and have the whole pageant of a game unroll itself before one's lazy eyes. I remember that there was at least one stand, and I think there were two, at Ganton when this match was played there in 1949, and I know stands have been tried elsewhere, as for instance, at the Harrogate Course of Oakdale, but I do not know whether there are to be any at Wentworth. I am sufficiently conservative to hope not, but then I am a Conservative.

I have seen, all told, four Ryder Cup matches; one at Moortown, two at Southport and Ainsdale and one at Ganton, two won by each side. I also saw the first international match between the professionals of the two countries, the precursor of the Ryder Cup, in 1926. That was at Wentworth but not on the "tiger" course which will be this year's battlefield, since it did not then exist. There never was such a match as that for creating arrogant

just too many of them. When it became clear, as it did some time before the end, that it would be a desperately close-run thing and the last putt might well decide it, it was also clear that the only hope of seeing anything and not being crushed to death lay in instant retreat to the club-house. I duly got there in safety, but even so I did not see the heroic Easterbrook's winning putt, or Shute's putt that preceded it. I was told by someone in front of me who was in his turn told by somebody else what was happening. In that year three out of the four foursomes went to the last green, but Easterbrook and Shute were the only two to get there in the singles. They were the last to finish, so that they had seven other crowds with them beside their own.

I suppose that crowds like almost everything else are not what they were. When I say that, I am not thinking of numbers, which are doubtless greater to-day, but of hostility. It is certain that we have become more civilised since the days of the historic foursome—Allan and Tom Morris against the two Duns at



"SOUTHPORT CAN ALWAYS PRODUCE A VAST CONCOURSE OF SPECTATORS." The crowd following Walter Hagen in the Ryder Cup match of 1933

and insane hopes in our breasts. Britain won by 13 matches to one and about three weeks later we managed to get just two players into the first 10 in the Open Championship, those two tying for the fifth place. I have little doubt which of all these matches produced the biggest crowd; it was that at Southport in 1933. Southport can always produce a vast concourse of spectators who come rather in a spirit of jolly Bank Holiday, with no very clear notions of what it is all about, but bent on climbing up sandhills in disastrously slippery boots. The crowd in 1937 might have been bigger still but for the ill luck of the weather, which was, on the day of the singles at any rate, wet and miserable almost beyond belief.

In 1933, however, the weather was fine enough and I remember to have been positively frightened of the crowd, with a feeling of utter helplessness amid all those swirling, milling people. They were very well managed by the famous Southport Lancers with their long wands and scarlet pennons, but there were

North Berwick—when each side had a cheerleader (after the manner of American football), who led Musselburgh or St. Andrews in delirious yells after each tee-shot, according as one ball or the other found the better lie. Indeed, even in later years, it must have needed a brave man to play at Musselburgh against a Musselburgh champion, before those whom Big Crawford called "those d—d miners." I am sure the thousands that come to Wentworth will behave perfectly; but all the same I am full of admiration, mingled with pity, for the thousand volunteers, for they will have no sinecure. People are sometimes accused of taking a red flag simply in order to get in the front row with a view to seeing themselves, but no one will think of making such a charge against these noble and self-sacrificing stewards. Unless I am mistaken they will have the devil of a time. Suppose that Snead and Mangrum come to the last hole against—well, well, I don't want to be too alarming, but there will be one or two people there.

OMBERSLEY COURT, WORCESTERSHIRE—III

THE SEAT OF LORD SANDYS

By ARTHUR OSWALD

The exterior of the house was cased in stone in 1812-14 and other alterations were made by the Dowager Marchioness of Downshire (née Sandys), who succeeded to Ombersley after the death of her uncle, the second Lord Sandys.

SEPTEMBER 13. We came to Lord Sandys's at Ombersley, where we were treated with great civility. The house is large. The hall is a very noble room." The year was 1774 and the writer none other than Dr. Johnson, who was returning with Mr. and Mrs. Thrale from their tour to North Wales. On another occasion he referred to the excellent and abundant wall-fruit he was given; it was the only time, he would say, he had quite as much as he wished. The fruit seems to have left a more powerful impression than the house, for the Doctor was no connoisseur of architecture; indeed, it is doubtful whether, with his short-sightedness, he took in very much, but the hall (which was illustrated in the first article) is "a very noble room." His host was the second Lord Sandys, who had succeeded his father four years previously and, true to the family tradition, had for some years been a Whig M.P. On his death in 1797, the title became extinct, and when his widow died in 1806, "all the large possessions of her husband," to quote the *Annual Register* of that year, "devolved upon his niece the marchioness of Downshire, who is the sole heiress, lineal descendant, and only remaining branch of his lordship's family, as well as of those of the last earl of Stirling, the lord Viscount Stirling, the celebrated statesman and scholar Sir William Trumbull, and other ancient families."

This little lady with the great fortune was the only daughter of the second baron's younger brother, Colonel Martin Sandys, who married Mary Trumbull, of Easthamstead,



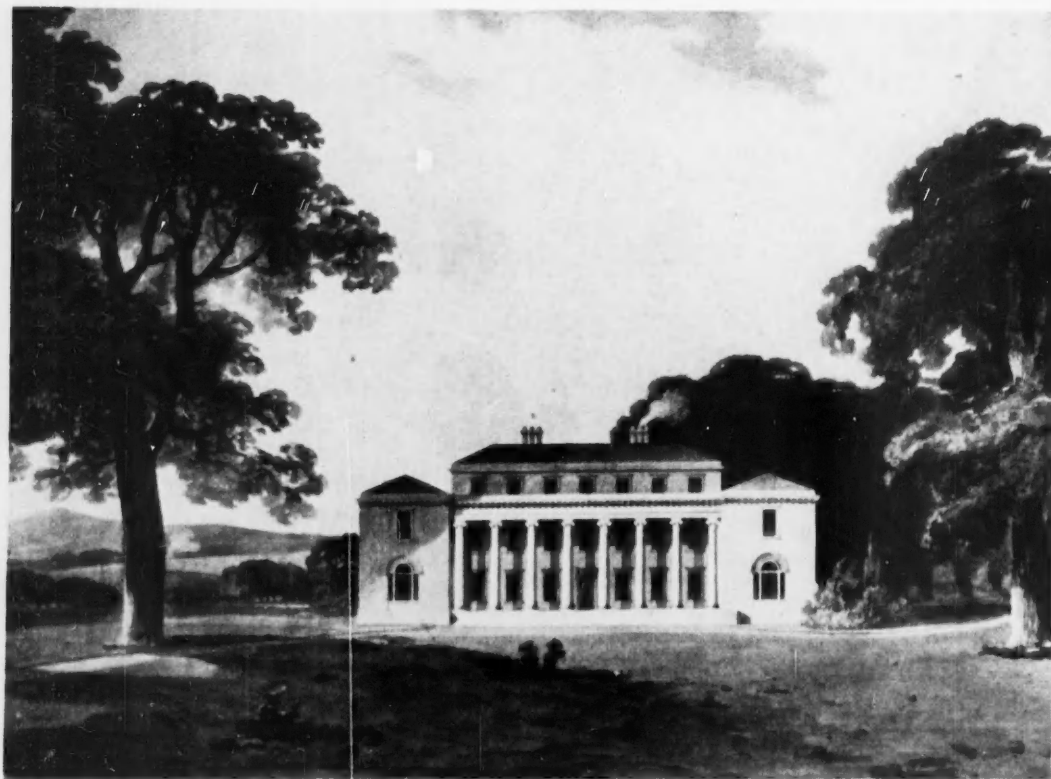
1.—THE ENTRANCE FRONT FROM THE DRIVE

grand-daughter of William III's Secretary of State. Her husband was the second Marquess of Downshire, descendant of Sir Moyses Hill, who had accompanied Essex to Ireland in Queen Elizabeth's reign to suppress O'Neil's rebellion. The Marquess died in 1801; within a few months his widow was created in her own right Baroness Sandys of Ombersley, with special remainder to her second son and his three younger brothers. To the youngest of her five sons, born posthumously, George III and the Princess Augusta stood sponsors, and he was therefore baptised George Augusta; no doubt, when he went to school, he was careful not to reveal what the A stood for. An elaborate silver-

gilt inkstand, decorated with the royal arms and surmounted by a crown, was a christening present from the King (Fig. 12). Another link with the Royal Family is a letter to "dear Lady Downshire" written by Queen Victoria from Kensington Palace at the age of eight to thank her "for all the very pretty things you and Lady Mary have sent me."

Lady Downshire's reign at Ombersley lasted until 1836, and by all accounts it seems to have been despotic, though of the nature of benevolent despotism. At the foot of the main staircase in the house hangs a portrait of her by Mrs. Mee, the miniaturist. "The little Marchioness," as she came to be known, is sitting in her rose drawing-room,

and from under her black satin skirt peeps out the point of a white shoe, as if to act as a reminder that she had a foot and one accustomed to be put down firmly. Ombersley, in church, village and house, still bears the impress of her personality. Many of the houses in the village were restored and some rebuilt; the vicarage was transferred from the old parsonage to the Steward's House; the old bridge across the Severn was replaced by a new one of iron. The church, which had fallen into decay and was threatened with ruin by its tower and spire, was, after much vacillation due to divided counsels in the village, pulled down and replaced by the present one, built between 1825 and 1829. Two-thirds of the cost was defrayed by the Marchioness, who also provided all the timber. Thomas Rickman was the architect of the new building, which, like its predecessor, has a tall spire. If, following the example of its author, one attempts to discriminate its style, it must certainly be described as Decorated, but the interior, with its box pews and galleries and the coloured glass borders of its windows,



2.—WATER-COLOUR BY JOHN NASH (1808) SHOWING HIS "PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT" OF THE HOUSE. His design for the entrance front

has all the character and atmosphere of the early 19th century and of the particular phase of the Gothic Revival to which the building belongs. Two-thirds of the chancel of the old church was left standing and this serves as the mortuary chapel of the Sandys family.

The rebuilding of the church had been preceded by the remodelling of the Court, hitherto a red brick building consisting of a main block with balancing wings to north and south. It had been built by the first Lord Sandys, employing Smith of Warwick as architect and contractor, between 1723 and 1727, as was shown in the first of these articles. No doubt, it seemed old-fashioned to the Marchioness, who had the wings pulled down and the main building faced in stone. At first she engaged John Nash to make designs, and there exist three charming water-colour drawings "made by Mr. Nash in 1808 for the proposed improvement of Ombersley Court but not adopted or acted upon." The one illustrated (Fig. 2) shows his suggested treatment of the east, or entrance, front. The old wings have been removed and the main block has been recessed between a pair of attached pavilions, two storeys high, and partly screened by an imposing Ionic colonnade. The walls have been faced in

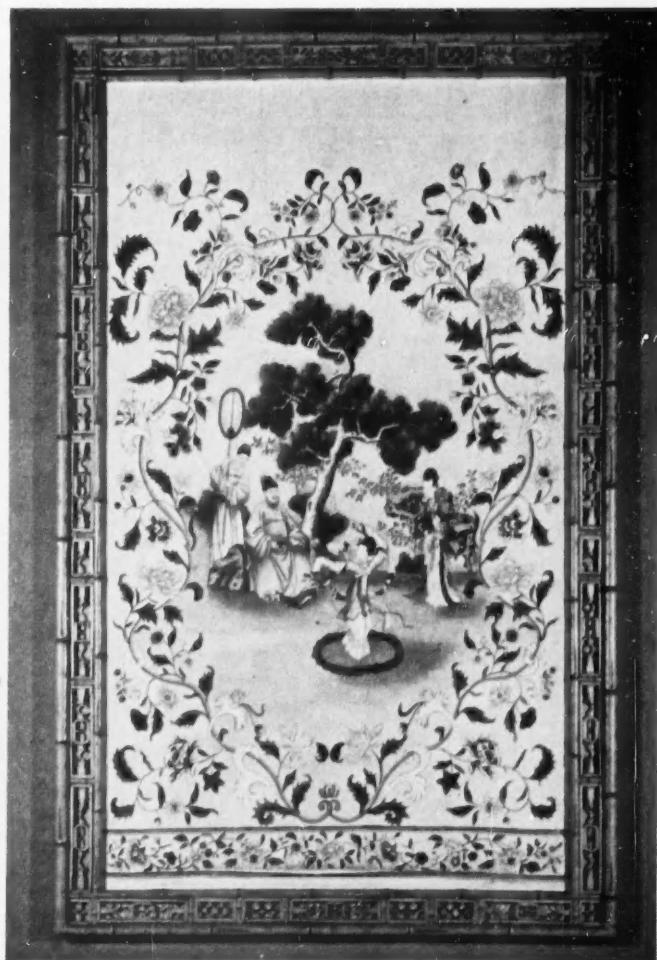
stone or stucco, and the house sits in a beautiful landscape park. The Marchioness may have thought the scheme too expensive or found Mr. Nash too bumptious. At any rate, there was an interval, after which she employed as her architect an otherwise

unknown Mr. Webb, who was responsible for the very severe treatment that was adopted.

Work began in 1812 and was still going on when John Britton and his collaborators published the Worcestershire volume of *The Beauties of England and Wales* two years



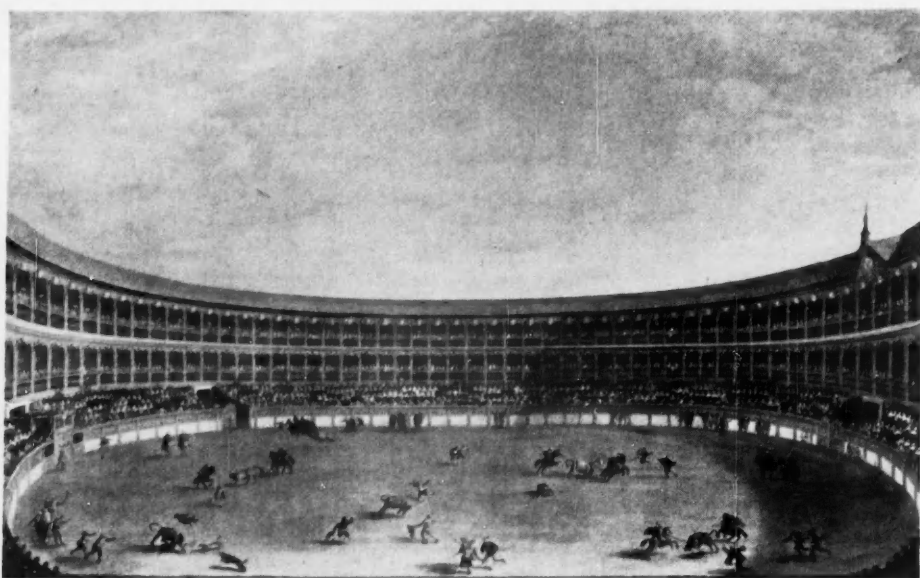
3.—THE CHINESE ROOM, A REGENCY FANTASY IN BLUE AND GOLD



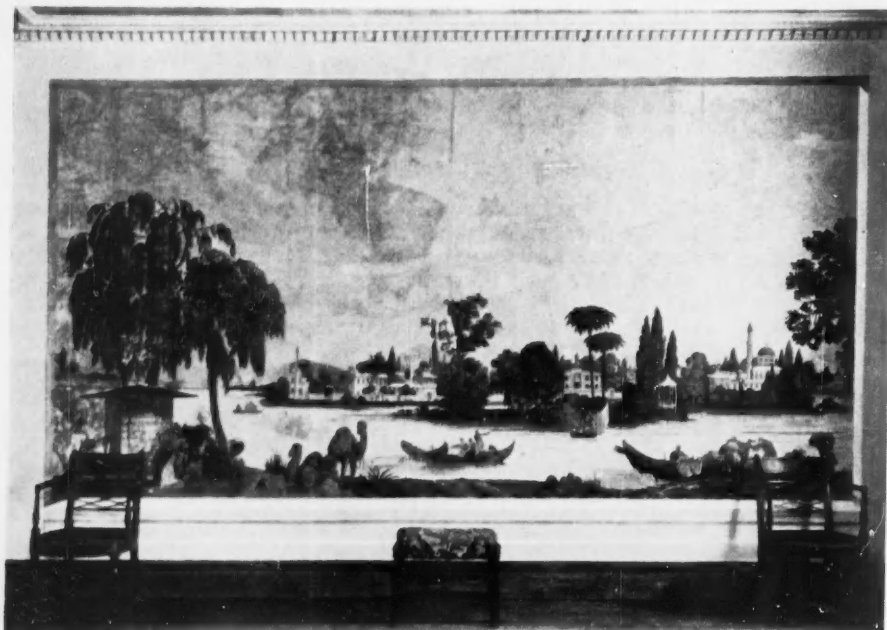
4.—CURTAIN DRAPERIES, PIER GLASS AND SIDE TABLE IN THE CHINESE ROOM. (Right) 5.—ONE OF THE PAINTED SILK PANELS FRAMED ON THE WALLS IN IMITATION BAMBOO

later. There it is stated that the house "will be much improved by a new stone coating, which it is at present receiving. . . . The present repair it is undergoing is far from being finished." The stone used probably came from the Grinshill quarries north of Shrewsbury, and, if so, would have been brought down the Severn by barge. The entrance front was given a portico of coupled Ionic columns attached to the three middle bays (Fig. 1); the other elevations are unrelieved. A wing, built out from the north end, contains, besides the large dining-room illustrated last week, additional bedrooms, kitchen and offices. A large stable court was built to the north-east at the same time.

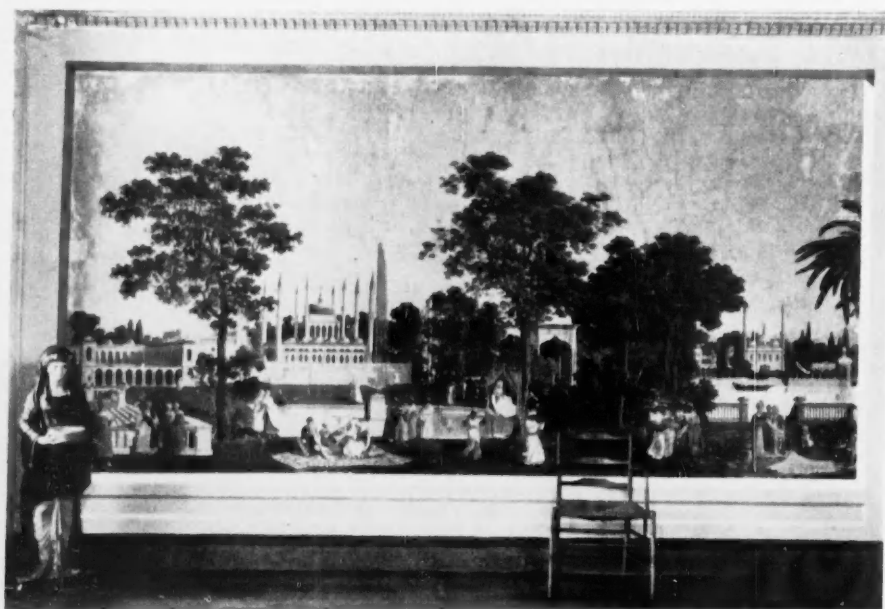
On the ground floor the early Georgian decoration was left untouched, and only the library (illustrated last week) has a Regency character. But all the first-floor rooms were redecorated and refurnished, with considerable variety and charm. Over the Rose Boudoir in the south-west angle there is a Chinese room in blue and gold (Fig. 3), which reflects the revived vogue for



6.—THE BULL RING AT MADRID, BY ANTONIO JOLLI (1756)



7.—THE BANKS OF THE BOSPHORUS. A SECTION OF DUFOUR'S WALLPAPER, CIRCA 1816



8.—ANOTHER SECTION OF DUFOUR'S PAPER ILLUSTRATING TURKISH LIFE AND ARCHITECTURE

chinoiserie brought about by the Prince Regent's decoration of the Brighton Pavilion. Although much of the work there was carried out after 1815, when Nash arrived on the scene, some imitation bamboo furniture in the oriental taste was ordered from the firm of Elward, Marsh and Tatham as early as 1802 (H. Clifford Smith, *Buckingham Palace*, page 112 and Plates 323-4). Chairs which they made, now at Buckingham Palace, include some of much the same type as the set at Ombersley (Figs. 3 and 9), so that Marsh and Tatham (who later became Tatham and Bailey and then Bailey and Saunders) may have been the upholsterers responsible for the room.

Blue walls set off a series of hand-painted Chinese silk panels framed in imitation bamboo surrounds with the same open-work ornament as appears on the furniture. A hunting scene alternates with one in which a dancing girl entertains a notable seated under a pine tree (Fig. 5). Panels of the same design decorate a three-leaved firescreen. There are other panels painted with a delicate floral pattern, and in a semicircle above the overmantel glass two gorgeous birds flank a pot containing a flowering tree. The spandrels here and above the doors are filled with delicately pleated silk radiating from a rosette. The curtains and overdoor draperies are of gold damask edged with blue; there is a blue and gold carpet, and blue and gold occurs again in a slab of scagliola in imitation of lapis lazuli resting on the "bamboo" side-table under the large mirror between the windows (Fig. 4). For the woodwork and dado a light-coloured graining has been used to contrast with the blue walls. An otherwise typical Regency sofa, upholstered in gold damask, has its woodwork and ornament made to look like bamboo in sympathy with its setting (Fig. 10). The fireplace, concealed by the firescreen in Fig. 3, is of white and *verde antique* marbles. A fine cut-glass chandelier hangs in the middle of the room, adding sparkle to its gay colour. Although Chinese rooms of the seventeen-fifties and sixties are far from rare in country houses, it is uncommon to find a Regency example as complete as this one or as charming.

An adjoining dressing-room (Fig. 11), which has been made the setting for some nice pieces of late Georgian and Regency furniture, preserves a pretty striped wallpaper in the Grecian taste with a repeating frieze of gods and goddesses in grisaille. The bedroom in the middle of the west front is furnished in French Empire style; this is known as the State Room, since George IV



9 and 10.—"CHINESE" CHAIR IN IMITATION BAMBOO, ONE OF A SET, AND A SOFA OF TYPICAL REGENCY CHARACTER BUT WITH WOODWORK AND ORNAMENT FEIGNING BAMBOO

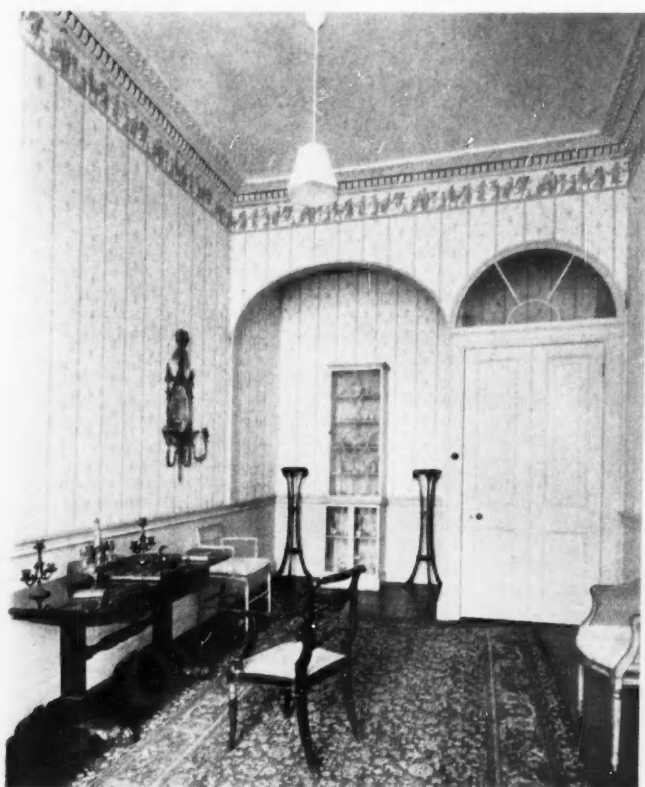
slept in it. Another eminent visitor was the Duke of Wellington, whose bedroom was at the east end of the south front. Lady Downshire's second son, Lord Arthur Hill, served with him in the Peninsular War and was on his staff at Waterloo. On his mother's death in 1836 he succeeded to the peerage under the special remainder. Being unmarried he was followed by his next brother, Lord Marcus, who took the surname of Sandys in lieu of Hill after succeeding. He had had a diplomatic career, and while he was attaché at the Embassy at Madrid as a young man, he brought back two views as souvenirs, one of the Plaza Mayor at Madrid, the other of the 18th-century bull ring (Fig. 6). They

were painted in 1756 by Antonio Jolli, a pupil of Pannini, who visited England as well as Spain and besides turning out *vedute* was employed in the *décor* of plays and operas.

In other rooms there are some interesting examples of old wallpapers—notably a set of Chinese strips illustrating the cultivation of tea, which decorate a bedroom in the north wing, and two sections of scenic wallpaper in an attic room (Figs. 7 and 8). These latter are part of Dufour's set called *The Banks of the Bosphorus*, printed about 1816. The mosques and trees stand out against a pale blue sky, and the foreground is alive with brightly painted figures.

Lord Marcus as third Lord Sandys of the

new creation died in 1863 and was succeeded by two of his sons, the younger of whom, the late Lord Sandys, died in 1948 in his ninety-third year. He was also childless, and the title passed to Colonel Arthur Fitzgerald Sandys Hill, of Himbleton Manor, grandson of Lord George Augusta, George III's godson mentioned above. Lord and Lady Sandys, while continuing to live at Himbleton, which is on the other side of Droitwich from Ombersley, have devoted much time and care to the Sandys seat and its fine and varied collection of pictures and furniture, sorting and re-arranging where necessary, recording and cataloguing, so that the contents of the house are now admirably displayed.



11.—DRESSING-ROOM WITH A REGENCY WALLPAPER IN THE GRECIAN STYLE. (Right) 12.—SILVER-GILT INKSTAND GIVEN BY GEORGE III AS A CHRISTENING PRESENT TO LORD GEORGE AUGUSTA HILL, 1802

THE LABOUR-SAVING GARDEN

By MARY McCLINTOCK

SOME time ago I wrote of an attempt to make a labour-saving garden on a sandy ridge facing south, where hitherto nothing but bracken had grown. I told how we concentrated on shrubs and bulbs, eliminating almost entirely mown grass and having no bedding-out or annuals, and few herbaceous plants. We experimented with a number of delicate trees and shrubs that might thrive on our soil, which is 500 ft. up, but sheltered from the north, and where the frosts grip less severely than in the flat land below. Eighteen years have shown our wisdom, although we have made many mistakes and had a number of losses. Although it has benefited only from an occasional day of paid labour and has sometimes suffered months of neglect on our own part, at times we feel that our garden is almost worthy to be shown to the public.

Early in our experiment we realised that though we had a garden brimming with colour for the early months of the year, by August our dry soil was almost a desert in which most herbaceous things wilted; and autumn-flowering bulbs and shrubs are scarce. Yet by concentrating in one border the few that thrive here, we could still pretend to autumn colour, and year by year as time goes on we discover in other gardens some treasure hitherto unknown to us: things that will flower in those months of autumn which are empty for the gardener who will not or cannot give space and time to the conventional answer—those garish unloved creatures, unscented and brazen, which give a barbaric splendour to August sunshine. Some of us may feel that we cannot do without them, and he who will may choose to which he will give his time—dahlias, chrysanthemums, zinnias, gladioli, phloxes and their fellows.

We have given ourselves one small border of Michaelmas daisies, loving their modern range of colour. Among them we grow bulbs, some groups of tulips in the foreground among polyanthus, and gladioli farther back, again in groups. These, in spite of our poor soil, we leave in the ground year after year and found it worth while getting a collection of named varieties for the sake of seeing which are hardiest. The purple parrot tulip is as good in its fourth May as the first year it was planted, and the same can be said of several gladioli. A few circles of wire, or some tough branches as the asters are pushing up, a rare weeding, a little feeding, and with such small trouble we have a border that gives interest for three periods in the year.

For the most part we have grouped our shrubs in one 60 ft. border, backed by a stone wall; this is at the top of the garden, facing

south, and from it we get a lovely view to Ashdown Forest fifteen miles away. Here we have planted caryopteris, two kinds of ceratostigma, hibiscus, *Abelia grandiflora*—a plant one rarely sees, yet of long flowering and graceful growth—choisya, the crimson shrubby salvia, plagianthus and fuchsias (it is surprising how many fuchsias are hardy in a sheltered spot). *Carpentaria* has found a place here, though it is not an autumn flower, and admittedly a few spring things creep in; bulbs under the deciduous shrubs, and some groups of peonies whose leaves add colour for several late months and so become doubly valuable. *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* took some time to settle, but now it has started growing apace and begins to show red buds in September that develop into clusters of small drops clinging all the winter through among its pine-like foliage.

Most of the autumn shrubs need patience, even longer patience I think than their spring fellows. *Caryopteris* is an exception and will immediately give sprays of soft blue which continue many weeks; it needs some pruning after it has flowered or it becomes leggy. *Perovskia* is perhaps a better colour and more attractive growth, but with us it has been a tricky plant to get established. *Mimulus glutinosus* is another quick grower, whose apricot trumpets follow each other along branches covered with narrow leaves, but it is only half-hardy and needs a warm corner and some winter care. It is, however, easily increased by cuttings, so that one can have plenty of young plants coming on to put into bare spaces.

Two autumn plants are still enigmas to us—how many years do they need before flowering? We have seen them in gardens belonging to friends, but in each case planted before the present ownership; we have waited two years now, watching our own bushes, which so far give no sign of flower bud. Yet these are things worth waiting for. *Erythrina* dies down each year (there are several varieties I believe, one growing in the south of France to 80 ft. in height, some others herbaceous). But it throws up stalwart green shoots with smooth large leaves, crowned in our friend's garden—by hanging clusters of deep scarlet blooms, the shape of parrot's beaks or crab's claws, but of an indescribable red, breath-taking in its wonder when first seen, almost as though in the quiet English country one came face to face upon a tree of Flame of the Forest, an experience not to be forgotten.

The other plant we met only two years ago is a totally different creature, soft in colour, sweet scented, far more retiring and diffident in character—the large, pink allspice, *Calycanthus occidentalis*. Its inconspicuous brown cousin was an old friend, but this is a flower of real beauty holding its head gracefully yet firmly among soft green foliage, and having long delicately shaded petals, narrow in shape and with beautiful curves; for its scent alone it is worth waiting for many years in hope.

Our myrtles we grow against the house: the large leaved earlier variety below a south



MAHONIA JAPONICA BEALEI, WHICH SHOULD BE PLANTED UNDER A NORTH WALL.

window where it flowers in July and August, the smaller, later kind, taking up the tale in September and October, planted against a west wall. In a cold summer the buds of this smaller myrtle will open only on branches picked and brought indoors; so we get the fragrance of myrtle in our sitting-room for many months.

Hydrangeas also are not in the border, for they want a cooler northern aspect and shade, but their autumn use is helpful, for not only do the flowers give colour for several months, but if they are allowed to fade to green before they are picked, they stay fresh indoors well beyond Christmas. *Hydrangea villosa* is a beautiful plant, and *H. paniculata*, the white plumed variety, looks very graceful against a dark background. One lovely thing, *Fremontia californica*, we are hoping to establish, but it needs considerable covering in the winter for a number of years before it is hardy even against a sheltered wall. But if it survives, what repayment from its soft golden cups scattered among stiff dark leaves!

A flame of autumn colour can be had from *Tropaeolum speciosum*. Three years ago a relation gave us a clump of this, dug out of rich soil against her northern garden door. We moved it in mid-August, regardless of drought, but keeping it damp during a sixty-mile motor drive. It was barely three hours before its roots were again in the earth, not in so rich soil, alas, but again on a north wall beside our hall door, where the original sand was impregnated with mortar and plaster fifteen years old, as well as leaf mould. It neither wilted nor turned back on us. Each year it sends a few more twisting shoots climbing at amazing speed up the branches given it as foundation, and there during the late summer and autumn it trails in festoons of scarlet glory, changing later to strings of purple berries, a joy whenever one uses that door. Yet patience is needed here again; not even a millionaire can, I think, get perfection under many years; little by little the plant increases.



"WE HAVE GIVEN OURSELVES ONE SMALL BORDER OF MICHAELMAS DAISIES"

There are a number of autumn bulbs apart from gladioli that repay one's trouble. *Sternbergia lutea* has a flower like a crocus, but with half-inch green leaves. *Nerine Bowdenii* is not unlike the pale pink amaryllis; it demands a very warm spot and increases only slowly; but the colchicums can be passed to or from a friend's hands, even as they are coming into bud and they will be none the worse. A couple of such handfuls were given to us fifteen years ago and they have increased so rapidly that after several divisions and replantings they cover quite a large slope. There are a number of varieties and so the flowering period covers a couple of months. The small early mauve is the first to appear, followed by the larger variety; the speckled one of a deeper tone comes a week or so later, and this again is followed by the small white, more delicate in shape. The last to appear is the giant mauve with a purple stem, warmer in colour than the large early variety. There is a white one, *Colchicum speciosum album*, but it is scarce and expensive. Growing near them we have some clumps of blue, autumn, crocus, a lovely foil of colour with their brilliant orange stamens among the azure petals.

The colchicums bring with them one problem. Their natural background is, I suppose, an alpine field, but in a garden grass is not their perfect surrounding, for their early green should

together. It is not too tough of growth to interfere with seedlings, but one should beware of letting anyone weed near *parochetus*, or when you return, the plant may be in the rubbish basket treated as common clover. This whole problem of combining bulb and other plants opens a field for amusing experiment.

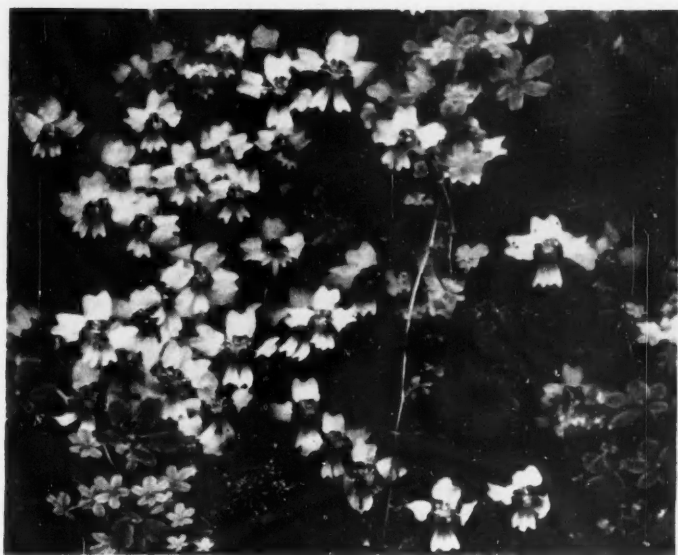
For those with soil in which gentians flourish there is endless autumn colour, but we are denied this; even with much labour they are not happy, and the whole idea of labour saving is to grow things which enjoy themselves. Yet what are rules for but sometimes to be broken? For us to break this garden rule, however, a flower must have sweet scent.

The autumn garden cannot, I think, be planned with the certainty of that of spring. Cherry trees and daffodils may flower better or worse, but unless some disaster occurs flower they will. Even in the late April snow of 1950 the Japanese cherries shook themselves free and went on blossoming unperturbed, and the daffodils, flattened under six inches of heavy covering, sprang upright after a day or two unharmed. Even among the tulips we collected only half a dozen or so broken blooms, though the 40-ft. eucalyptus had buried its head in the ground and to this day has a tell-tale kink in its stem.

But the autumn flowers have six months of changing weather before coming to luxuriance. For instance *Romneya Coulteri*, which

trumpets shooting up among these give a fantastic splash of colour for several weeks. Here again, however, the effect depends upon a warm summer. Add to this colour arrangement some *Sedum cautucolum* in the foreground, with silvery leaves and flat sprays of magenta blossom, and whether or not the *zauschnerias* flower, the effect with the *ceratostigma* is excellent.

So we come to the late autumn plants, which one might almost call winter flowering. These, rightly or wrongly, we have not grouped together but put into shaded, sheltered or even northern corners. It comes as a surprise to novices such as ourselves that some of these winter flowers resent warmth. Put *Mahonia japonica Bealei* into sun, and it is a straggly unhappy creature; in semi-shade it looks less tired, but plant it in cold loose soil under a north wall and its shoots grow a couple of feet each year, and the racemes of yellow sweet-scented blooms are twice the length of its brother on the other side of the garden; sometimes as early as the last days of September it will open a few buds, yellow and sweet scented, and continue through the winter whenever the frost will allow it. The winter honeysuckle, on the contrary, needs every ray of sun it can get, and our bushes, below a stone wall facing due south, have now spread ten foot or more across and one can nearly always find a twin blossom or two tucked away inside, its growth unharmed



"A FLAME OF AUTUMN COLOUR CAN BE HAD FROM *TROPAEOLUM SPECIOSUM*." (Right) "*MIMULUS GLUTINOSUS* IS ANOTHER QUICK GROWER"

not be scythed, and when this has died down it becomes unsightly for a few weeks, lying brown and untidy upon the ground. We have tried them interspersed with clumps of nepeta, but the nepeta prefers more sunshine. Left alone among large shrubs they are apt to get lost or overgrown. We are now planting groups of the small Italian daisy, *Erigeron mucronatus*, among them, hoping that they will become happy neighbours, neither of them strong enough to swamp the other.

This problem also applies to the baby cyclamen. At home on their hills above Nemi or Assisi these grow among anemones, grass, daisies and weeds, in and around rocky crannies and stone walls, a background not possible in our English garden. Plant them thickly in a mass quite alone, and you get an entirely bare patch for several summer months when the leaves with their intricate dark markings have died down; also this gives them no chance to seed themselves, which they do generously in a happy situation. Here again we have tried companionship: with *Anemone blanda* the early *Cyclamen repandum* makes a wonderful combination of colour, but the anemone also dies down just when it is needed to cover the desolate vacuum. *Parochetus communis*, that surprising blue autumn yeteh, likes the same semi-shade as do the cyclamens; it does not swamp the *Cyclamen europaeum* and is a dramatic contrast to the later *C. neapolitanum* when they both are out

after a difficult start has spread rapidly and taken possession of the whole of one small border, sometimes behaves uncertainly; usually after its first spate of enormous central blooms in July, it continues flowering along the side shoots all through the autumn till the frosts cut short its glory; after the dry spring and early summer of 1952 it had sap only for the central flowers and the side shoots produced no buds at all. After a scorching summer we think that no plants are so worth growing as the *zauschnerias*, which are splashes of letter-box red from August onwards; but if there is a cold wet summer they will not put out a single trumpet. The same holds good of the hibiscus; heat they demand and must have, and when they get it they give a rich reward—*Z. purpurea*, blue with a deeper blotch and the pale pink with a crimson patch, though the plum-coloured ones we find need even more heat and with us are doubtful creatures, opening so late that they are usually spoilt by rain or cold.

To return for a moment to the two *zauschnerias*, *Z. californica* and *Z. microphylla*. They are lovely planted together, for their scarlet trumpets are not quite the same shade of red; their growth is different also, *californica* being squat with bright green leaves, *microphylla* growing graceful silvery sprays, twice the height of the other. Put them next to *Ceratostigma plumbaginoides* and the effect can be dramatic, for the sapphire blooms of the latter are scattered among crimson leaves, and the scarlet

by frost. The *Iris stylosa* also needs as great heat as possible. A friend, who has better results than anyone else I know, maintains that its best period is from 4 to 10 years old; she therefore splits and replants a number of old clumps every year, and is never without great bowls of them in the house during winter months.

In this short account I have not explored the possibilities either of the ericas or of coloured foliage, some of which we have massed among trees further from the house. For ten years or more we had one great addition to November flowers in *Elaeagnus macrophylla*. But eventually, in spite of all we did to save it, it reverted to common stock, and we have never succeeded in replacing it. Nurseryman after nurseryman shakes his head and gives us either nothing or another form of *elaegnus* without either the silver underfoliage or the sweet scent; it must be a difficult plant, for we tried in its best years to take both cuttings and layers, and failed in every attempt.

So we end the year with the winter flowers, the berberis, prunus, viburnum and honeysuckle, and how grateful we are to these late-comers. How more than grateful we should be to some explorer who would give us a greater range of these outdoor winter plants that make our living-rooms as gay as though we had glass-houses at our command. Now, however, with the winter with us, is the time to plan a still more perfect labour-saving autumn garden.

Photographs: Donald F. Merrett

HORSES FOR THE COMBINED TEST

Written and Illustrated by JOHN BOARD

THERE can be no doubt that our magnificent victory in the *Prix des Nations* at Helsinki and our team's very good showing in the Three-Day Test, in which, but for the cruellest of bad luck in Major Rook's fall on the flat, we should have been in third place, has given a further stimulus to the public interest in equestrian sport and also to the spirit of emulation among the horsemen and horsewomen of England. It has been shown conclusively that we have material, equine and human, at least equal to any others in the world. All that has been required has been a fair chance to prove that quality. That our jumping team has done so has been due entirely to the opportunities to gain experience in leading European *concours hippiques* which they had been given, as a long-term policy, over a period of five years. It started in 1947: our team did splendidly to gain third place at Wembley in the following year and last year achieved the ambition of all of us by scoring a clear-cut victory in the Olympic Games.

This opportunity was made possible only by the leadership and vision of Lt.-Col. Mike Ansell, ably backed up by the personal example and captaincy of Lt.-Col. Harry Llewellyn, and could never have been given without the formation of a substantial equestrian Olympic Fund, to which the Queen and King George VI were the first to subscribe. The jumpers had the lion's share of that fund, and as the result victory crowned their efforts. Our Three-Day team, on the other hand, never took part in an international event, except at Badminton in 1951, owing to lack of funds, and their preparation for Helsinki was perforce a short one, though wonders were accomplished in the time.

That this form of equestrian sport is at least the equal of any and superior to most cannot be denied, and its appeal to the general public has been proved by the huge crowds that have assembled at Badminton for the last two years. This year Badminton will again be international and it is to be hoped that we shall have the opportunity to welcome several foreign teams, as well as a much increased entry from English and Irish riders. It is essential that during the next four years British teams should be given the chance to compete in similar events abroad in order to gain experience and, even more important, confidence.

It is estimated that £6,000 a year is needed to finance an international team and unless energetic steps are taken immediately to collect it we shall be as badly handicapped as ever. The Germans, who did so well all round at Helsinki, had amassed an enormous fund by charging a tax of 2d. a head on all visitors to their horse shows, and the Swiss impose the collection of Olympic sous. That might not be possible in England, because our shows are so much more varied and include



"THE CRUELLEST OF BAD LUCK": STARLIGHT, RIDDEN BY MAJOR ROOK, FALLING ON THE FLAT DURING THE OLYMPIC GAMES AT HELSINKI LAST YEAR

innumerable classes and categories. But, considering the general increase of interest in horses that has followed our success, and which eventually must have favourable effects on all sorts of

horse breeding and showing, I can see no reason to refrain from at least ringside collections, centrally organised by the British Horse Society and carried out, perhaps, by the local branches of the Pony Club. Judging by the sums collected at quite small shows, to my knowledge, there should be a very substantial amount to be obtained. No doubt the B.H.S. will be able to devise a suitable method, but it is absolutely essential that there shall be no delay or there might be a danger of the present impetus dying down. This is a national affair; the B.H.S. is the national directing body and we are, therefore, entitled to look to the Society for immediate and effective action.

Show jumping and the Combined Training Test should be complementary activities, not rivals; indeed each enterprise should be a likely source of increment to the other. I have said that show jumping had the lion's share of the Olympic Fund and I think it had some right to it, because show jumping has been the chief attraction to the general public at most horse shows, and so has been the source of considerable revenue. At this sport an accomplished rider well-mounted has a fair chance of paying expenses, at least, by his or her winnings and sometimes better still. The value of a show jumper may very well run to £2,000, while a Three-Day horse is unlikely to fetch much more than £500 at the best. But, with the waxing enthusiasm for Combined Training, the values are likely to



THE HUNTING FIELD REMAINS THE FINEST POSSIBLE SCHOOL FOR HORSE AND RIDER

become more equal. For one thing the new competitions at the leading horse shows, in which a competitor is called on to give proof of an elementary education and is then invited to jump a small natural course, have roused much keenness. It is noticeable that already the performances are far better than last year's and I believe that these classes have a great future at a time when the ordinary show classes are evidently beginning to lack support.

There has been, and to some extent there still exists, a hopeless misunderstanding as to what is meant by that accursed word *dressage*. Its foreign name invites suspicion and it is frequently alluded to as high school or circus tricks by the ignorant. But to dress one's horse was, until quite recently, common English usage and the word simply means to train. Let me again stress that *dressage* consists only of a high degree of physical and mental training by which both horse and rider attain mutual confidence and efficiency for all normal equestrian enterprises. The standard attained by our Olympic team, thanks to the splendid work of Herr Wätjen, was immensely improved by the time our team arrived at Helsinki, as was proved in the event. The standard must yet be much improved. For that reason I hope devoutly that some fine horsemen, such as Capt. Michael Naylor Leyland, for instance, will devote themselves to producing a performance equal to anything the Continent can achieve in pure *dressage* before the next Olympic Games. Once we have even one outstanding exponent, the rest will endeavour to measure up to him.

In the meanwhile it is encouraging to observe the big increase in Combined Training events arranged for this year. Starting off on March 19, there will be Stowell Park, Northleach, Gloucestershire. On March 27 there will be Gisburn, over Mr. Hindley's land. The Olympic Horse Trials will be held at Badminton from April 22 to 24, at which we shall hope to welcome several foreign teams, our old friends the Swiss, and perhaps the Germans and Swedes among others, not to mention a strong Irish contingent. On May 2 the Central Scotland event will be held at Coupar-Angus, Perthshire. On May 16 comes the Shropshire event, followed on May 22 and 23 by the two-day event at Sherborne, where a steeplechase phase will be included. There will be an event at Cholmondeley Castle, Cheshire, on June 26 and 27, and the R.A.V.C. event will be at Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, on August 22. A three-day event will be held at Harewood, at the invitation of the Princess Royal and Lord Harewood, on September 3 to 5. The Wellesbourne event is scheduled for October 3, and the Army Saddle Club's Test at Great Auklum for October 17. Thus there will be opportunity for seven months for aspirants to future international honours to gain experience.

I think, myself, that the ideal months for these trials are from May till October, and obviously park-land is preferable to farm-land, both because the agricultural rota must deny big areas for use and because park-land offers ideal going all the year round and the amplest scope for the ingenuity of the course-builder, to say nothing of a lovely setting and adequate access, egress and parking space. Field boundaries do not necessarily provide the ideal sequence of obstacles. I look forward to the time when English riders have followed the example of our show jumpers. Then will be the time to insist on modifications of the present day type of Olympic course. The Three-Day event was designed originally as a test of cavalry officers' chargers. Their day has passed, and it is high time that such a test should be brought more into accord with the spirit of a sporting event pure and simple. In the meantime I believe that local *dressage* groups, local show-jumping authorities and Three-Day enthusiasts could very well between them organise a series of more than attractive Three-Day meetings, taking to some extent the place of local horse shows and hunter trials, with one day devoted to the *dressage* section, the second to the cross country, and the third to show jumping, augmented by the usual show classes. A Three-Day event could thus be run all through the meeting, while *dressage*, cross-country and

show-jumping enthusiasts would have ample opportunity for their own particular interest, without having necessarily to enter for the full Combined test.

I have written before that I doubt whether the thoroughbred horse is the ideal for this type of contest. I prefer something nearly clean bred, but with a little of that solidity obtainable from out-crossing to Arab, on the one side, or to Cleveland Bay on the other. And perhaps a common sire on a thoroughbred mare might produce something more of the kind, physically, and temperamentally, that we are seeking for this exhaustive and exhausting test of horse and rider. Hitherto our approach has been rather illogical in that the tendency has been to seek a horse with an already established reputation

Already one has noticed a distinctly better standard of performance at the autumn one-day events, at Wellesbourne and at Great Auklum, with a welcome appearance of some likely young Badminton horses, such as the Benenden Riding Establishment's young grey Bright Prospect, winner of the Harringay test and a good second to Miss Hough's Olympic reserve Bambi V, who was brilliantly ridden by Mr. Bertie Hill at Great Auklum. Miss Hough has another likely youngster in Locksley, and I was also impressed by Major Weldon's Kilbarry at Wellesbourne. I believe it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that we may see Lt.-Col. Llewellyn competing at Badminton, which would be a great gesture by an outstanding all-round horseman, who, apart from his resounding



TYPICAL OBSTACLES AT SOME OF LAST SEASON'S COMBINED TEST EVENTS

across country and then to start all over again with dressing him in elementary training. As the immortal Mrs. Glasse might have said, "First catch your horse," and start progressive training at three years old. In the following year the simplest *dressage* should be combined with occasional entries in "C" class jumping under F.E.I. rules. In his third year the horse should be ready to enter for elementary *dressage* tests and plenty of low-grade F.E.I. jumping. Up to this point most of the work should have been on the snaffle only. By the fourth year, as a six-year-old, the horse is coming to his best age and should be able to do well in one- and two-day events, having become quickly accustomed to the double bridle, and in the next year should be fit for Badminton or any other test.

successes as a show jumper, has been placed in the National and is a great man to bounds in any country. He certainly has one young horse who looks the perfect type and is already a brilliant performer. Both the courses, incidentally, were splendidly devised and built. The Pony Club also held a most successful inter-branch one-day competition at Aldershot, when the performances were excellent and promised no lack of future fine riders in what is the most testing, exciting and sporting form of equestrianism.

Given, above all, adequate funds and such leadership as we may expect, British horsemanship and the horses we still can breed and school will soon be in their rightful positions as the unchallenged champions of the world.

MOTORING NOTES

A NEW TYPE OF BRAKE

By J. EASON GIBSON

IN COUNTRY LIFE of October 17, 1952, shortly before the Motor Show at Earl's Court, I described the new disc type of brake. At that time this brake had been used on only a limited number of sports/racing cars in the course of its development; indeed, it is not yet available on any standard production car. Consequently, while explaining the great theoretical advantages to be gained from this type of brake, I was not then able to appraise its efficiency by practical test. I have now been able to test the brake on the road, through the courtesy of the well-known racing driver, Stirling Moss, to whose XK 120 Jaguar a set has been fitted for experimental purposes.

Before describing my experiences with this very fast car, and the disc brakes, it may be well to remind readers of the essential differences between the normal type of brake and this latest design. On the normal brake, shoes are expanded within a drum which revolves with the wheel. The disadvantage of this type is that the great heat generated in stopping a car causes the brake drums to expand, so reducing

idea will be obtained of the method of operating the disc-type brake.

Although the disc is exposed to the cooling air, it is also exposed to road dirt and moisture, but the various manufacturers interested in this type of brake state that their tests show no reduction in efficiency because of this. The theory is that centrifugal force flings any dirt or moisture off immediately. This was one of the points which I was anxious to test for myself, and for this reason I carried out my tests when the roads were very wet. In other ways this was a disadvantage, as the efficiency of any brake is governed by the adhesion of the tyre to the road, so from the point of view of sheer stopping distance testing on a wet road was not helpful. It is not generally realised that maximum braking efficiency is obtained when the wheels are just not locking; the moment the wheels lock the distance required to stop increases considerably.

On the road I found that the new brakes are revolutionary in their effect, and it is no exaggeration to say that when one is using them

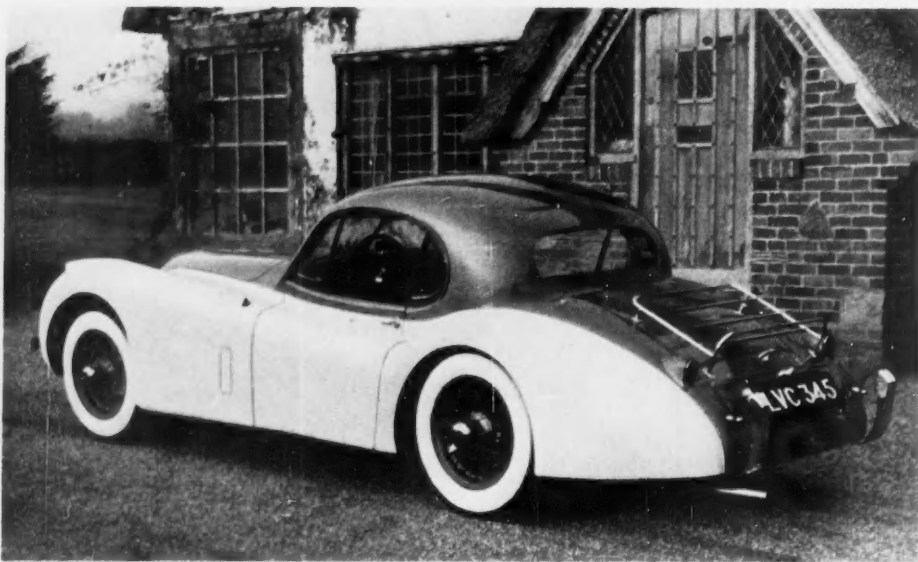
that this figure is based on the theoretical adhesion between the tyre and the road, and as the Jaguar to which the brakes were fitted was using Dunlop tyres with the road-racing pattern, better adhesion was probably being obtained than is usual.

Many motorists will recall overshooting the side turning they meant to take, and will remember that as soon as one's error is realised one tends to forget the turning, and concentrate on looking ahead to find a suitable point for turning the car round. With the disc brakes one's normal braking point, when driving fast, is certainly past the point where one would give up trying with the older drum-type brake. This was amusingly demonstrated during my tests on a deserted section of road in the Aston Clinton area of Buckinghamshire. We were approaching a side turning to the left, which we intended to take, and a group of pedestrians well beyond the turning, observing the speed we were doing, waved us enthusiastically on along the more important road—and the look of amazement on their faces as we slowed and took the side turning in complete security was proof that they, too, were impressed with the disc brake. It should be reiterated that it is at very high speeds that the effect of the disc brake is most remarkable. On more than one occasion when approaching a fast corner which required perhaps a reduction of around 5 m.p.h. from the speed I was doing I gave a slight dab on the brake pedal, as is normal practice to steady the car, but until I got well used to the power of the brakes I found I was thereby reducing the speed far too much.

To my mind there are only two possible disadvantages with this exceptionally powerful brake. Any braking system is a method of converting the momentum of the car into heat, and for a given weight and speed the more quickly the car is stopped the more sudden is the rise in temperature. This must increase the wear of the actual friction material in the brakes. The other possible drawback is that, if the disc brake is used to the maximum, tyre wear too will be increased. Neither problem appears insurmountable, however. As the lining used in the disc brake is of very different dimensions and shape from that used in the drum type of brake, it is likely that new materials will be developed capable of withstanding the tendency to increased wear. If the operating mechanism of the brakes is modified to give progressive leverage the problem of tyre wear can probably be eradicated. If only light pedal pressure was required for normal braking, and relatively heavy pressure to obtain maximum braking, it would probably prevent the average motorist, once he had become accustomed to the brake, from over-straining his tyres. Those drivers, on the other hand, who desired the maximum benefit from the disc brake, and were prepared to pay the price of increased tyre wear, would be free to do so.

The disc brake, like four-wheel brakes, was first developed for racing purposes, and this is just one more example of the way in which the everyday motorist in the end benefits from motor racing.

Although the manufacturers of the Jaguar have unfortunately not yet been able to release an example of the coupé-bodied XK 120 for road test—I reported on the normal XK 120 a long time ago—my short experience with this example was most interesting, particularly as it confirmed the theory that, in many cases, the same car fitted with alternative open and closed bodies will be better with the closed body. I certainly found that this car seemed much firmer and more stable than the open model, and I put this down to the increased rigidity brought about by the strengthening effect of the hard top. This was forced on my attention especially when I applied the brakes with maximum strength from very high speeds, and on a very uneven surface, occasions when one might reasonably have expected the car to be a little difficult to control.



A JAGUAR XK 120 COUPÉ TO WHICH THE NEW DISC BRAKES HAVE BEEN FITTED FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES

their efficiency. In addition, as there is a transfer of weight to the front wheels under braking, aggravated by the present tendency for more weight to be placed over the front wheels, it is necessary for about 60 per cent. of the braking effort to be concentrated on the front-wheel brakes. Owing to the present fashion for enclosing bodywork it is very difficult to retain the brake drums and shoes at a reasonable temperature.

The new type of brake consists of a disc, mounted to the inside of the wheel and revolving with it, on which is mounted a saddle carrying the brake lining and the hydraulic operating pistons. As only a small area of the disc is covered at any one time, it can be much more efficiently cooled. The disc brake also has the advantage that great heat cannot reduce its efficiency. While the expansion of the drum must obviously cause the clearance between the drum and the lining to increase, any expansion of the disc—as it is between two segments or pads of lining—can only reduce the clearance. Many drivers will have experienced the way in which, when they have been attempting an emergency stop from a high speed, the pedal gradually, even although only slightly, goes farther down. On the disc brake the effect will be the opposite. Perhaps the easiest way for those who are not mechanically-minded to understand the lay-out of the disc brake would be to think of the normal brake on a bicycle. On this the rim of the wheel is gripped between two calipers. If one substitutes the disc for the rim, and the brake pads for the calipers, a clear

one's previous ideas regarding where to shut off for corners and where to brake have to be revised very seriously. It is at the highest speeds that the disc brake is most outstanding. Other drivers than I will have experienced how on many cars, when one attempts to stop from speeds of between 80 and 100 m.p.h., the car slows down but at the same time one feels that it will never stop, and pressing the pedal harder seems to make no difference. With the disc brake this state of affairs is reversed. If the brakes are put on with maximum pressure at the highest speeds one has the feeling that the rate of deceleration is increasing considerably as the speed drops. I drove the car for a considerable distance round a well-known route, taking care to go through every puddle I could find and keeping the nearside wheels almost constantly in the gutter, in an effort to get the discs thoroughly wet and dirty, but the next time the brakes were used I could find no difference in their stopping power.

In view of the wet roads I made no effort to obtain accurate measurements of the stopping distance from various speeds, as I felt the results might be misleading, but on more than one occasion braking figures of better than 100 per cent. efficiency were obtained. This apparent paradox perhaps requires some explanation. Most cars which I road-test give braking figures varying between 85 per cent. and 95 per cent., and the figure of 100 per cent., which represents stopping in 30 ft. from 30 m.p.h., is normally regarded as the maximum that can be obtained. It should be made clear, however,

CORRESPONDENCE

STRANGE MARKS
IN THE SNOW

From Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Parsons

SIR,—When the snow is on the ground I usually have a look round to see what animals have left tracks in it. Recently I found two groups of marks for which I was entirely unable to account.

Each group consisted of ten or more indentations, one and a half or two feet long, as if a straight rod had been pressed into the snow, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep or so. The indentations were a foot or so apart and at all angles to one another. Their edges were sharp and they could not have been caused by a glancing blow: there were no tracks leading up to the places, so that both birds or walking animals seemed ruled out.

For a long time I could find no one who could explain them, but eventually I was told by an old countryman that they were caused by a grass snake jumping from one track to another.

I have never seen any mention of this before or heard of any, so that I think it possible your readers might be interested, and perhaps one of them might be able to explain the snake's behaviour further: whether it is a certain condition of snow which prevents his going over the top of it by his usual method of progression, or whether it has some other significance.—A. E. B. PARSONS, Wood House, Faringdon, Berkshire.

[As the grass snake and the viper both hibernate in winter, remaining torpid during the colder months, these peculiar marks are unlikely to have been the work of a snake. Perhaps one of our readers can suggest what caused them.—ED.]

GOOSE LAYING IN
WINTER

SIR,—I think it may be of interest to your readers to know that I have had a goose laying all this winter. She started at the end of September and had laid 44 eggs by December 29, 1952. Moreover, she did the same in 1951. I should be so interested to know if this is very unusual.—E. W. DIDCOCK, Little Stoke House, North Stoke, Oxford.

[It is unusual for the ordinary domestic goose to lay in winter, but Chinese geese sometimes lay very early in the year.—ED.]

ANTLER DEFORMITIES

SIR,—In a recent letter I made a reference to the fact that damage to the pedicle, which is a permanent attachment of a stag's skull, will generally manifest itself in permanent disfigurement to the antlers. There is,



47-YEAR-OLD EUROPEAN LARCH PLANTATION AT NORTH BOVEY, IN DEVON

See letter: The Flight from the European Larch

at present, an excellent example of such a deformity to be seen on a red deer stag in Woburn Park, Bedfordshire.

About six years ago this stag severely damaged both pedicles, with the result that both became misplaced and subsequently antlers sprouted from a position in front rather than on top of the head. Despite this deformity, however, the stag has made a bold attempt each year to produce fine antlers, and although for four years his head has lacked brow points, even these have been added to his 1952 armament.

I enclose three photographs, which show not only the rather comical appearance this deformity has given to the head of this stag, but also what a fine attempt he has made to overcome it. The 1947 photograph was taken during the year following the accident.—G. KENNETH WHITEHEAD, The Old House, Wuthnell Fold, Chorley, Lancashire.

A WAY OF COOKING
PHEASANTS

From Sir Stephen Renshaw, Bt.

SIR,—I wrote to Mrs. Carruthers to tell how much we had enjoyed a

pheasant cooked in the Norfolk way, as described by her in COUNTRY LIFE of November 7, 1952, and she replied in a poetic way. I suggested that you might like to publish her verses, and she had no objection.

*The Pheasant that's young, the
Pheasant that's old,
You may roast it or boil it as you
have been told*

*By Mr. Wentworth Day;
But birds of that ilk
Are better in milk
Cooked in the Norfolk Way.*

*Seek them and find them,
Steal them or buy them,
Get them however you may—
For a dinner that's nice
You'll take my advice
And cook 'em the Norfolk Way.*

*From near and from far,
From here to Stranraer,
Wherever the bird holds sway,
From hither and yon, from Ware to
Wye,
From manor and cottage is heard
the cry:*

"Cook it the Norfolk Way!"

—STEPHEN RENSHAW, Great Fransham, East Dereham, Norfolk.

THE FLIGHT FROM THE
EUROPEAN LARCH

SIR,—The enclosed photograph shows a European larch plantation made in 1906 by Lord Hambleden at North Bovey, on the edge of Dartmoor. As the ground is now rather thinly stocked, especially in some places, and most of the trees are likely to stand another 40 years, some underplanting in the near future is likely, but the photograph is sent to illustrate what may soon be quite an uncommon feature of the English countryside—and to stress a query about a present trend.

European larch has been described as the species which has in the past 100 years returned more profit to timber-growers than any other, but in the last generation or so it has acquired such a bad reputation for disease that many estates now refuse to plant it. Further, the total figures given in the last two reports show that in the years 1950-51 the Forestry Commission planted 1,575,000 European larch against 27,407,000 Japanese larch. Much of the Commission's land being poor, and pitprops being of prime importance, such a proportion may be right for them; but many private woodlands are on better soils and I should like to ask whether the flight from European larch is not going too far. The cause of many failures



PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AT WOBURN PARK, BEDFORDSHIRE, IN 1947, 1949 and 1952, SHOWING STAGES IN THE GROWTH OF A RED DEER'S DEFORMED ANTLERS

See letter: Antler Deformities

is known to be the use of unsuitable races—that is, the seed has come from the wrong geographical area for use in this country. Not enough is yet known about this subject, but a large-scale international experiment to test the different races of European larch was laid down a few years ago, and the results already suggest that some races are very good indeed. In conclusion, would it not be well if the cones were always collected when really fine healthy larch are felled? Some of the best Continental stands are in fact



INSCRIPTION ON A SEAT NEAR COLYFORD, DEVON

See letter: Cause and Effect?

derived from the seed of trees planted in Britain in the 18th century.—A WOODMAN, Somerset.

CAUSE AND EFFECT?

SIR,—The inscription of which I send you a photograph can be seen on a stone seat near Colyford, in east Devon. It reads: "On this spot at half past nine o'clock after watching the glorious sunset of Aug. 3rd 1904 Thomas Gilbert-Smith, M.D., F.R.C.P.,

aged 56 fell dead from his bicycle. Thunder and lightning immediately followed."—C. RIGHTON CAMPIN, 40, Mereworth Drive, S.E.18.

THE HOMING INSTINCT OF HORSES

SIR,—With reference to a recent article in *COUNTRY LIFE* on horses finding their way by instinct, I had two experiences of this which may be of interest.

About fifty years ago I was shooting in British Columbia with a pack outfit. On our way into the shooting grounds we went over a tableland of pine trees which were rather close together. An old game trail wove its way through these and, being young and for something to do, I took the little trapping axe which hung on my saddle and blazed every tree I could reach. The game trail was old and, as most of the game had been killed off, was rather faint. Two months after I went over it, I came back the same way. There was between a foot and 18 ins. of snow on the ground, but the horses followed the trail, as I could see by the blazes on the trees. There was no indication of the trail on the surface of the snow.

The second instance was on the Kafue flats in what was then North-western Rhodesia. These flats were level and overflowed when the Kafue was in spate, so that no burrowing animals could live on them. My ox wagon arrived one night at a sandpit that ran out into the flats. There were three palm trees growing on it. The next day I went out to try to gallop down a roan antelope and got beyond sight of the trees. When I gave my pony his head he swung right around in one direction and in time the tops of the trees appeared between his ears, although only I could see them. I would turn him to one side, but, as soon as I let the reins loose, he would swing back again. He, with three other ponies, had been shipped in from Cape Colony especially for the trip, as the horses were few and far between on account of horse sickness. I think it astonishing that he should know his way back, having been only six hours in the camp.—GEORGE L. HARRISON, *St. David's, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*

INDIVIDUAL VARIATIONS

SIR,—While agreeing in the main with your correspondent Mr. R. S. Summerhays (January 2) that, "however dark the night, horses can be relied upon to find their way home," I feel that the statement needs qualifying to the



TWISTED PILLARS IN THE NAVE AT PITTINGTON CHURCH, CO. DURHAM

See letter: Twisted Pillars

extent of saying that some horses, or possibly most horses, possess this faculty.

I remember that in my youth we drove two trap horses—Westmorland pony cobs, both mares—one a dappled grey, the other a piebald, and on pitch dark and foggy nights, with the former between the shafts. One just loosened the reins and sat still until one was delivered at one's own gate. But the same procedure adopted with the piebald would land one in the ditch, though she did not possess a "wall" eye, or one might have attributed her utter bewilderment in the dark to that defect.

Perhaps the explanation is that one must always allow for the varying strength and weakness of instincts in animals, as in man.—B. L. PEARSON (Mrs.), 29, Addisland Court, Holland Villas Road, W.14.

TWISTED PILLARS

SIR,—Your correspondent who enquired recently whether there were any other examples of a Norman pillar with a twisted fluting design, similar to that described at Compton Martin Church, in Somerset, may be interested to see the accompanying photograph of St. Lawrence's Church, Pittington, County Durham, which you mentioned in the editorial note to his letter. The north arcade of the nave there carries a spiral band ornamentation on alternate pillars, and the work (which is similar to much at Durham Cathedral) is usually attributed to Bishop Pudsey (1153-1195).—T. R. FENWICK, 9, College Grove Road, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

VILLAGE WINDMILLS

SIR,—Your recent correspondence about old mills prompts me to send you the enclosed copy of an engraving of about 1800, showing the Warwickshire village of Wolvey, one of those that claim to mark the middle of England. Perhaps one of your readers can say whether any trace of them now remains. It will be noticed that they are of different types.—M.W., Hereford.

CHURCH VESSELS IN PEWTER

SIR,—In *COUNTRY LIFE* of December 26, 1952, Mr. A. V. Sutherland-Graeme writes: "One result of the Reformation was the introduction into the Church of large flagons for containing the Sacramental Wine." Why was it necessary that these flagons should be so large?

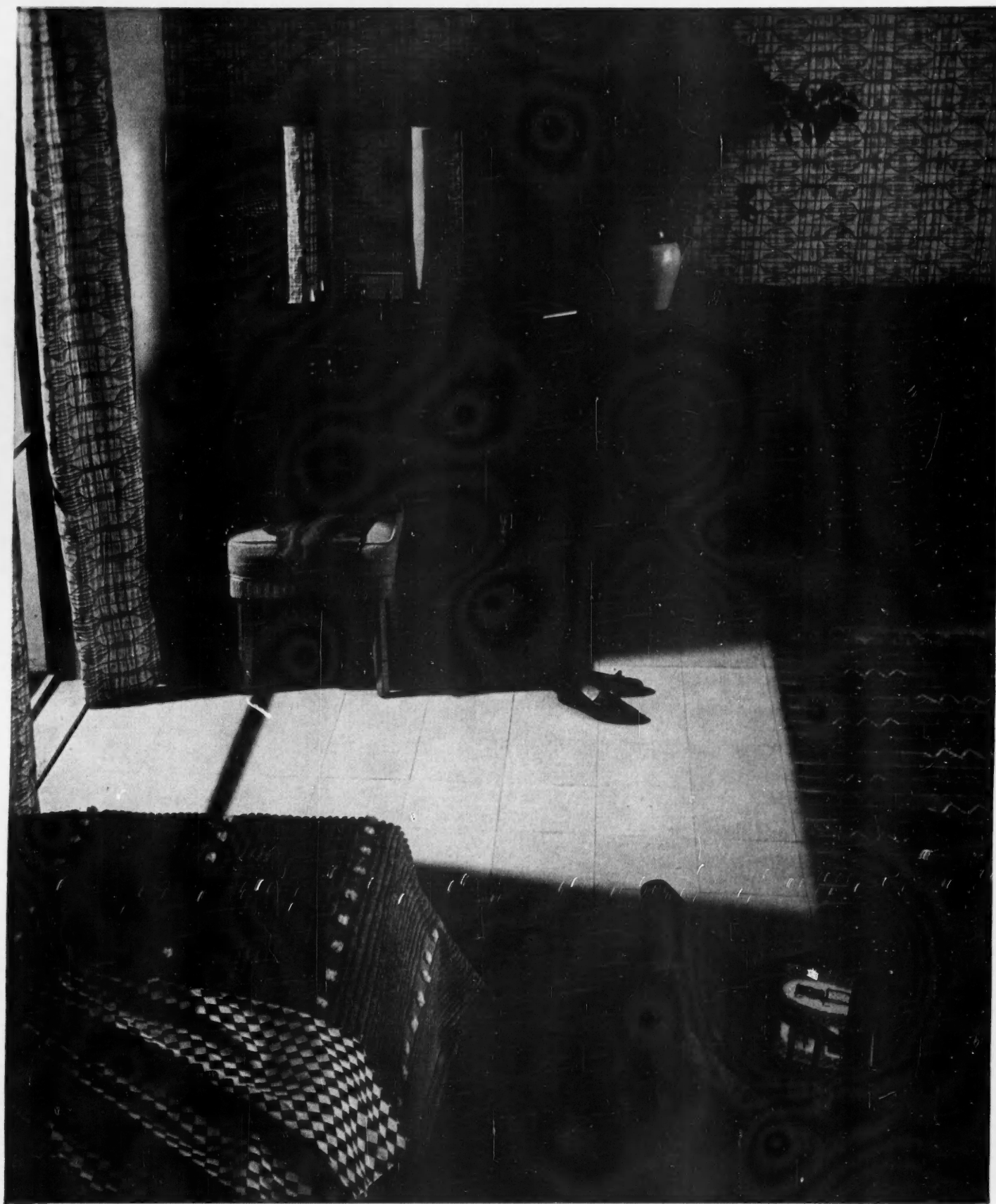
Later he says: "Flagons remained in use for many years, but gradual changes of custom in the conduct of services eventually made the employment of such large vessels unnecessary." What were the changes in custom? I am sure your readers would be glad of answers to these questions.—F. W. MORTON PALMER, Woodlands, Totnes, Devon.

[Mr. Sutherland-Graeme writes: After the Reformation the laity was permitted to partake of the Cup, formerly denied to them, and Communion Services were infrequent, in many cases only once a quarter and at Festivals. These two facts, at a time when attendance at services was high,



ENGRAVING OF ABOUT 1800 SHOWING WINDMILLS AT WOLVEY, WARWICKSHIRE

See letter: Village Windmills



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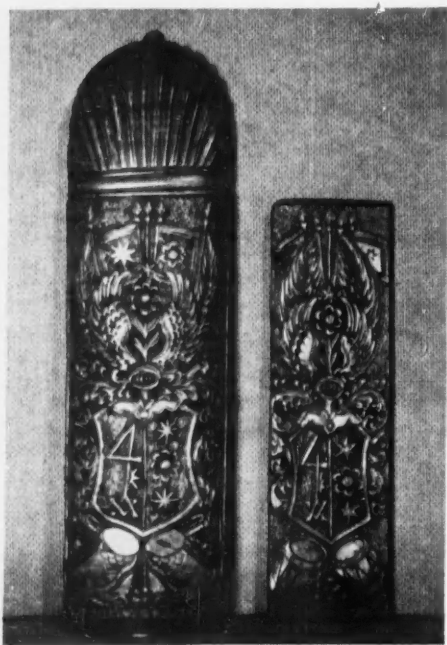
necessitated a considerable provision of bread and wine for quarterly Communion. Moreover, the Service evidently partook more nearly of the form of a commemorative Supper, with the Communion Table set on an east-west axis, the minister officiating on the north side, the parishioners facing him and the wardens in attendance. The difficulty at first was to provide suitable vessels to contain the wine on the Communion Table. It is known that the nature of some of these vessels was anything but dignified, and that this led to the promulgation of the XXth Canon of 1603-4 (James VI and I): "Wine we require to be brought to the Communion Table in a clean and sweet standing pot or stoup of pewter, if not of purer metal." As to the size of these flagons, this obviously depended upon the average number of communicant parishioners at the time.

The changes in custom, referred to in your correspondent's second query, were, like many others, very gradual, and no doubt much at the whim of the Bishop and Incumbent. They included the placing of the Holy Table against the east wall and the fencing of it by rails at which communicants knelt, as now. This arrangement was abolished by the Long Parliament in 1643, but was later re-introduced; the emphasis gradually changed more and more from what might be called the Imitative to the Sacramental; and the consumption of the Elements became symbolic rather than practical. For this manner of administration little wine was needed and the heavy and unwieldy flagon gave place, in most cases, to the cruet. So the pendulum gradually swung back, as so often it will after far-reaching changes.—Ed.]

THE LONDONDERRY AIR

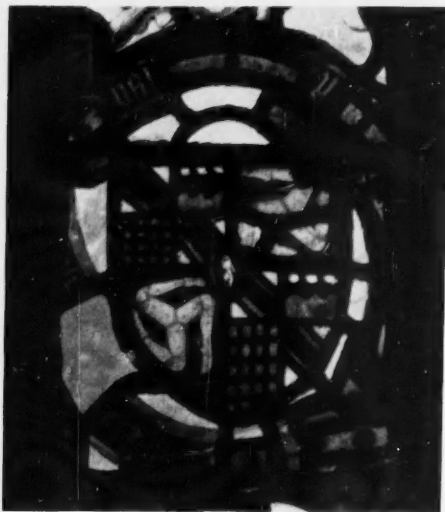
SIR,—In your issue of December 26, 1952, there was an allusion by Major C. S. Jarvis to the Londonderry Air.

May I venture to offer a solution of the mystery? If I am right in assuming that Major Jarvis was in the Dorsets, then the regiment in question must have been the old 39th Foot. This regiment was originally raised in Ireland in 1701, and was then called Coote's Regiment. Coote is, I think, a Northern Ireland name, and so the connection with the Londonderry Air seems obvious. Major Jarvis also mentions the Hampshires in the same connection; they were also raised in Ireland in 1701, and were then called Meredith's.



A SNUFF-RASP CARVED WITH A MERCHANT'S MARK. The shutter, which protects the grater, is on the right

See letter: Merchants' Marks



THE ARMS OF THOMAS, 1st EARL OF DERBY, AT RUFFORD OLD HALL

See letter: Dated by its Heraldry

I never at any time heard the air played during all my service, either by my own band (that of the Royal Artillery) or by those of other Regiments.—M. HARTLAND-MAHON (Lt.-Col.), *Itchen Bank, Shawford, Hants.*

MERCHANTS' MARKS

SIR,—In Mr. F. A. Girling's interesting article, *Merchants' Marks* (November 28, 1952) all the illustrations are of examples carved or engraved on the fabric or fixtures of buildings. Your readers may, therefore, be interested to see a photograph of a domestic object with a merchant's mark.

Mr. Girling refers to owners of merchants' marks using them in the same manner and for the same purpose of display as an armigerous man would use his coat-of-arms. This snuff-rasp, or *rappoir*, for such it is, is a good example of this practice. In this specimen the merchant's mark is displayed in a shield, which Mr. Girling states was a habit of which the heralds seem to have disapproved. Am I not right in thinking that, in this instance, the carver has gone even farther and that the shield is actually included in a coat-of-arms. Or is it a case of an elaborate, fancy design, deliberately intended to give the impression that it is a crest?

For a merchant's mark, I take this to be rather a late example, as this rasp appears to date from the end of the 17th or the beginning of the 18th century. It is of Continental origin, possibly Austrian, and is an exceptionally large specimen—too large for the pocket—being no less than 11½ ins. long and 3¼ ins. wide. The rasp case is shown on the left and the sliding shutter, which protects the grater, is on the right. The case and shutter are made of pearwood and the elliptical end, carved in the form of a shell, contains a snuff-box, with lid hinged at the back, which is fed by two small holes connecting through to the cavity under the grater. This feature, though comparatively common in ivory rasps, is rare in wooden specimens.

I have several examples of rasps which are carved or inlaid with their owner's coat-of-arms, but only one other in which a merchant's mark appears to be incorporated in a crest.

That also is probably Austrian and is even larger than the one illustrated, being 14 ins. by 3 ins. It is rather curious that the only two examples we have ever come across with this type of decoration are unusually large.—EDWARD H. PIN-TO, *Oxhey Woods House, Northwood, Middlesex.*

DATED BY ITS HERALDRY

SIR,—In comparing the timber and plaster great halls at Adlington Hall, Cheshire, and Rufford Old Hall, Lancashire, Mr. Gordon Nares writes that Rufford is known not to have been begun until 1491 (November 28 and December 5, 1952). It is, in fact, not known when exactly Rufford was begun, but Thomas Hesketh, who succeeded to the manor in 1491, and died 1523, has often been suggested as the builder.

Recently attention has been drawn to the heraldry which decorates the great hall and this has led to the establishing of a date with more certainty. In the compass window of the great hall are the arms of Thomas, 2nd Baron Stanley, later 1st Earl of Derby, which can be dated 1484. This glass was probably inserted by Robert Hesketh in honour of his son Thomas's patron, Lord Stanley. This Thomas Hesketh was at that time steward to Lord Stanley, and later his Receiver-General.

Lathom House, three miles distant from Rufford, was the chief seat of the Stanley family, and famous throughout the north for its hospitality and culture.

Could it be that the Heskeths and Leghis met at Lathom and there found the architect for the manor houses they wished to build?—PHILIP ASHCROFT, Hon. Curator, *Rufford Village Museum, Rufford Old Hall, Ormskirk, Lancashire.*

THE KING OF GOATS

SIR,—With reference to Colonel C. H. Stockley's fascinating article *Hunting the Straight-Horned Markhor* (December 19, 1952) sportsmen who have stalked the markhor, wherever he is found, will readily acclaim him as the King of Goats; for his massive horns, grey shaggy mane and jet black beard provide a magnificent trophy—as shown in the accompanying photograph—and none is so richly earned.

A few lines reminiscent of Kipling portray the great fascination of this exhilarating sport:

Do you know that Eastern rock-face?

Do you know those beetling cliffs, where the misty clouds are ever rolling by?

Do you know the climb in silence with the Mauser ready loaded While the King of Goats is grazing very high?

It is there I'm bound to find him, It is there the goatherd spied him, For the trusted tribal tracker tells me so.

I have sworn an oath to keep it on the horns of Falconeri,

And ere the rutt be ended I must go!—E. H. COBB (Lt.-Col.), *Oak House, Baughurst, Hampshire.*

MODERN LAMP STANDARDS

SIR,—In the issue of January 2 you published a photograph of a well-designed lamp standard in Bath. I feel this correspondence should not go by without attention being drawn to another example of good design in recent years. In 1951, when Parliament Square, Westminster, was being remodelled, the old Victorian lamp standards were taken away. During the upheavals they were temporarily replaced by effectively painted wooden posts, which were in themselves an improvement on both Victorian cast-iron and modern concrete eyesores.

But what is even more interesting is that when these temporary tall posts were in turn removed, they gave way to modern bronzed metal lamp standards which were a model of elegance and simplicity. The whole of the Parliament Square area is now illuminated by standards of this pattern, which are made in two sizes. They deserve wider publicity. As excellent examples of contemporary civic design, they do not mar their distinguished surroundings, but on the contrary add grace to them. GEOFFREY D. M. BLOCK, 5, *Arkwright Road, N.W.3.*

THE POTMAN'S KNEE

SIR,—I was interested to see the photograph of the "leather knee stool used by potmen drawing beer," described by Mr. Mason in your issue of December 26, 1952. But surely, Sir, the object shown is a bottling jack, which was strapped above the knee of a man sitting on a bench or stool in the cellar. The bottle of wine was placed in it and if by chance it broke



HEAD OF A STRAIGHT-HORNED MARKHOR

See letter: The King of Goats

when the cork was driven home—an occurrence by no means unusual with hand-made glass which varied greatly in thickness—the contents were not wasted.

Leather which is constantly moistened often buckles. The sole is not missing. It never existed. Occasionally the lip was reinforced with a band of leather—hence the stitch-holes.

I have an example before me as I write and have seen at least a dozen at one time or another. Of course, its original noble purpose may have become debased. I remember one which had been made into a crude imitation of a black jack!—GORDON RUSSELL, *Kingcomb, Campden, Gloucestershire.*

MYSTERIES OF WOODCOCK

By J. WENTWORTH DAY

MANY years ago, when eggs were two dozen for a shilling, the shooting world, revolving comfortably in the golden glow of Victorianism, was convulsed by the question: "Do snipe sit on rails?" Letters by the dozen were printed on the subject. Perhaps the most prolific scribe was a gentleman who signed himself "One Who Has Fired Twenty Thousand Shots at a Mark." A wag wrote: "Has he ever hit it?" Another answered the question of "Do snipe sit on rails?" with the riposte, "Do you mean post-and-rails, railway rails, the backs of water-rails or merely a ride on a land-rail?" That closed the correspondence.

To-day, within our own times, and despite the distraction of two wars, the shooting world has rocked at regular intervals under the impact of: "Do woodcock carry their young?" There is no doubt that they do.

Fifty years ago, Archibald Thorburn, the father of modern bird-painters, painted a picture of a woodcock flying out of the edge of a covert with its chick gripped firmly between its claws. In that picture the tail-feathers are spread firmly outwards in a full semi-circle, and the head and beak are pointing straight ahead in the normal manner of flight. But there are those who say that the chick is very often held under the bird's neck, and that the beak is used to hold it in that position, with the result that the woodcock flies rather like a person with a crick in his neck.

Major J. W. Seigne, the author of *Irish Bogs*, who probably knows more about snipe and woodcock than anyone else, has studied the habits of woodcock for many years on his Irish property, where for 12 years he maintained a sanctuary of some 200 acres for them. On it no shot was fired. The result was that the woodcock were there all the year round. Seigne says quite definitely that woodcock do not use the bill when carrying the young, but that the chick is gripped firmly between the bird's thighs, whereas Thorburn's painting—and he was a careful observer—shows the thighs retracted to the body and the chick clasped between the bird's claws. It is a minor point. Probably both methods are used.

What is interesting is Seigne's theory that woodcock often carry their chicks to a height of 10 ft. or so and then let them drop on to soft mossy ground in order to give them confidence. He recalls one woodcock which, having picked up its young in front of his eyes, hovered with rapid wing-beats for a second or two and then let the chick drop, whereon, as he said, "after a violent fluttering, the little fellow landed head-first on the soft moss."

An interesting point about this incident was that a few seconds after the chick had been let fall, the old bird became aware of Seigne's presence. She immediately gave a few warning croaks, the chick ran beneath her body and then, with a few taps of her bill "to make sure it was properly in position," she rose and, with the chick held firmly between her thighs, passed over Major Seigne, giving him a perfect view. One wonders whether these few taps with the bill, seen by other people, have not given rise to the theory that the bill is used to hold the chick in position during flight.

There seems little doubt that it is a normal practice for woodcock to carry their young out to the feeding grounds and from place to place in the woods. But, as it is such a secretive bird, and on the wing more often at dusk than in full daylight, the average person can live by a wood-side, within a few yards of woodcock, for years on end without suspecting their presence. Yet no bird better repays study. Like the bittern, it is full of minor mysteries. And, like the bittern, it is a peg on which to hang myth and legend, belief and disbelief.

When I rented a delectable and enviable shoot of some 1,500 acres on the East Norfolk coast, which included a broad, acres of red-gold reed-beds, a great vista of flat green marshes and a jungle of wild, tangled woods under the high rampart of the sandhills, woodcock were an unending fascination. Many a time, squatting in the deeper, damper solitudes of the wood, beneath a holly or a giant *Osmunda* fern, I have

seen woodcock running about like rats, turning over the dead wet leaves, listening for worms with the head cocked slightly sideways and then plunging the long bill, with its sensitive tip, deep into the boggy soil. I have not the slightest doubt that woodcock can hear the passage of a worm in the soil. Indeed, if my recollection of bird anatomy is correct, the woodcock's ear is placed below the level of the eye, presumably to enhance its extraordinarily delicate sense of hearing.

A woodcock will eat its own weight of worms in a day, just as a cormorant will devour its own weight in fish. And, as a woodcock can weigh as much as 1 lb. 2½ oz.—recorded by the late Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey in the *Badminton Library*—that is a lot of worms. The average weight, however, is from 9 oz. to 12 oz. It is a fairly general rule to say that the female bird weighs more than the male and has the longer beak, although, in actual practice, the sexes are indistinguishable externally. Equally, it is impossible to distinguish the sexes of snipe by

my varied collection of stuffed birds and no two of them are exactly alike. This variation, I believe, is mainly occasioned by the natural ability of the bird to adapt its colouring to its background and surroundings, just as eels vary their colouring according to the bed of the river, lake or pond in which they dwell. That is nature's common-sense law with camouflage."

The "muffled" 'cock, often referred to by early sporting writers, was sometimes described as the double woodcock. It usually seems to have turned up in the Eastern Counties. There is a record of a monster weighing 1 lb. 11 oz., said to have been shot in 1775 at Narborough in Norfolk, while another huge bird, weighing a pound and a half, is said to have been shot a few years earlier at Hadleigh in Suffolk. If these pterodactyls among woodcock ever existed, they are definitely out of fashion to-day.

On the other hand, I saw a white-winged woodcock shot by Mr. J. C. Gow at Boulge Hall, in Suffolk, only two winters ago, and cream-coloured ones are not at all uncommon. I have two in my own collection. Pure white woodcock



A WOODCOCK ON ITS NEST AMONG OAK LEAVES

merely looking at them. If anything, Irish woodcock seem to be heavier than English, particularly those from Killarney, but as the Killarney red deer are almost invariably larger than Scottish red deer—I remember Lord Revelstoke's killing a 23-stone stag on the Kenmare Forest shortly before I shot a 20-stone stag which our host, the late Lord Castlerosse, assured me was "nothing very great"—the reason seems to be the same in both cases. Food and warmth and plenty of it. In that rich, lush country, any bird or animal should be able to live an untroubled life throughout the winter. The Atlantic currents have a lot to do with it.

Are there two or three different types of woodcock, just as, for example, there are two sorts of brent geese, the light-breasted and the dark-breasted? The variations in colouring and size are sometimes so marked that one is prompted to ask the question.

In my recent book, *The Modern Shooter*, I have gone tentatively into this matter in the following words:—

"As to variations in colouring, our fathers used to speak of the common 'cock, the large woodcock which is sometimes spoken of as a muffled 'cock and the little black or dark 'cock, while there is a very light-coloured or buff fourth species. I have half a dozen woodcock in

occasionally occur and, indeed, Lord Hastings used to have a splendid specimen, stuffed, at Melton Constable in Norfolk. There, incidentally, no fewer than 105 woodcock were shot in Swanton Wood, an oak wood of about 600 acres, in December, 1860. That bag was beaten on December 21, 1920, at Lanarth, in Cornwall, when 106 woodcock were shot by seven guns, Col. Sir Rhys Williams, M.P., and Messrs. Ernest Crossfield, Heatley Noble, Harcourt Williams, Lionel Rogers, Roger Tyringham and Michael P. Williams.

Ireland, however, is the place for really gargantuan bags. Ashford, in Lord Ardilaun's day, was probably the best woodcock shoot in the British Isles. There, on January 31, 1910, six guns, the Earl of Bandon, the O'Connor Don, the Hon. E. O'Brien, Mr. Percy La Touche, Mr. Beecher and Maj. C. P. R. Coote, shot no fewer than 228 woodcock in the day, and in the same season five consecutive days yielded 587 woodcock.

I believe the biggest bag ever made on the Ashford estate for a single season was in 1929 when 752 'cock were killed, but surely the Olympian trophy in this matter of woodcock shooting must go to Lord Claremont, who, on a day at Christmastime in 1802, using a flint-lock gun, is said to have killed 102 woodcock before

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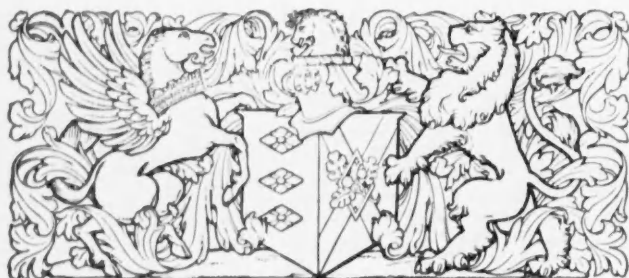
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2 p.m. in a wood called Donaweale on Lord Farnham's property in Cavan. It was for a bet of 300 gns.

Where do woodcock go in the summertime? It is an odd fact that one seldom, if ever, sees them in the high and dry woods of Hampshire, Wiltshire and Buckinghamshire, although they may be there in fair numbers during the winter months. The common-sense answer is that 'cock depart for moister places, for, although the nest is almost invariably built high and dry, it is usually near soft ground and a puddle of water. Woodcock must have moisture. In Ireland, where the skies weep perennially, the problem scarcely exists.

Major Seigne has made voluminous notes which seem to prove that, after nesting, woodcock frequently go higher and higher into the hills. Indeed, he has recorded one on August 20 which he flushed at 2,000 feet, and he says that, in the Himalayas, woodcock in summer are found at more than 10,000 ft.

Nowadays, it seems to be generally accepted that most 'cock, especially in Ireland, go into the mountains for the summer, but even there they have their wet pitches, often miles apart.

Indeed, there seems to be a sort of "woodcock line" or contour in hilly country, usually around 200 to 300 ft. In the Hebrides woodcock are often found much higher, but most of them seem to migrate elsewhere soon after mid-July. Ireland seems the likeliest place. The south-westerly air-stream would waft them to that moist and welcoming land in no time.

In East Norfolk the mid-November moon is always known as the Woodcock moon, for it brings the woodcock in scores and hundreds from dark Germanic forests and from the elk-haunted mountain woodlands of Scandinavia

and the Baltic lands. Often, when winter wild-fowling on the sandhills and among the suaeda bushes at Somerton and Salthouse, at Blakeney and Morston, at Wells and Burnham Overy, I have flushed woodcock, so tired from their overnight flight that they could barely fly. Given a few hours' rest, those birds would take wing for the great woods of Melton Constable, Gunton and Holkham. The village gunners have no compunction, however, in shooting these poor, tired wanderers, often when they can barely flutter.

On the Essex coast, however, where I have fowled for 30 years or more on almost every mile of that flat and crawling coastline, I never remember flushing a woodcock from salting or cattle-marsh. Yet, a few miles inland, in Lord Petre's woods at High Wood, where there are some 2,000 acres of ancient forest land, and at nearby Margaretting, certain areas are sure finds for woodcock. It seems to argue that the saltings and cattle-marshes are too cold and bleak to offer any shelter for the incoming 'cock, whereas the sandhills offer a greater degree of warmth, although they can be bleak enough in all conscience when "it blows easterly."

Probably no bird, except possibly the grouse, has a greater diversity of flight. We have all seen woodcock flap blindly as owls out of a wood. One has seen them come out of the same wood with the speed of snipe. Sometimes they twist and jink. Sometimes they come over high and straight, like driven partridges. And when they are moulting, which they do in the most devastating fashion, they can scarcely fly at all. At other times, they fly about the woods at dusk, uttering their peculiar croaking cry, blundering down the rides as though scarcely able to see their way.

The truth—and truth with woodcock is hidden at the bottom of a deep, dark well—seems to be that they are most profoundly affected not only by wind and weather, but by the seasons of the year. It is this unpredictability which makes them the most fascinating of all birds.

Undoubtedly, they have their favourite pitches. Certain spots are visited by woodcock year after year. Certain nesting places, if left undisturbed, will always hold them. Like the swallow, they have an undeviating homing instinct.

Nowadays, few poachers take them in horsehair nooses, or springs, and fewer still, one hopes, hang nets across the woodland rides to capture them at "cock-shut time," that haunting phrase which was old in our language when Shakespeare first wrote it.

Probably we shall never know all there is to know about the life and habits of woodcock. Who, for example, can explain the meaning of that enchanting little episode, once seen by Major Seigne? He was watching a single bird at eventide. Suddenly her mate landed beside her. The bird rose quietly from her nest, walked deliberately to meet her mate. She bowed her head. He did likewise and laid his bill alongside her bill. Both birds remained statuesque "like two swordsmen about to engage" for nearly a minute.

Can we not compare this courteous gallantry with the courting display of the great-crested grebes, who, starting from opposite ends of a lake, will dive and swim towards each other until they meet, and then, bowing to each other with the most profound and cavalierly grace, rub their breasts and beaks together? Both are birds of "the grand manner."

THE HORSE THAT WAS LEFT £1,000,000

By DARE WIGAN

THEY are accustomed to do things on a grand scale in

America, and those who are familiar with Mr. Evelyn Waugh's novel *The Loved One* will remember the importance that people in California attached to giving their pets a fitting burial. The cost of the funeral was apt to vary according to the financial status of the bereaved owners, so that whereas an animal belonging to a family in the lower income groups would come in for a decent, though comparatively inexpensive, funeral, the pampered lap-dog of a wealthy family could count on the most lavish obsequies. Even so, and bearing in mind that Man o' War was probably the greatest race-horse ever foaled in the United States, one boggles at the thought that \$3,773,000 (£1,347,500) should have been left for the upkeep of a horse's grave. Moreover, this princely sum, bequeathed by the late Samuel D. Riddle in memory of his favourite thoroughbred, was not the first tribute paid to Man o' War, for when the horse died in 1947 he was embalmed and buried in a special oak coffin lined with black and yellow satin—the colours in which he raced—and an imposing statue was put up near a Kentucky park which he used as an exercise paddock.

The story of Man o' War may be said to have begun in the 1860s, when the first August Belmont decided to use English blood at his stud and imported a number of high-class mares and stallions from this country. This policy was continued by his son, whose imported mare, Fairy Gold, by Bend Or, in 1905 foaled Fair Play to the American sire, Hasting. Fair Play was not only the best race-horse ever owned by August Belmont, Junior, but when put to Mahubah, a daughter of Rock Sand and the English mare, Merry Token, by Merry Hampton, from Mizpah by McGregor, and tracing back to the Layton Barb mare, he sired Man o' War.

In 1918, the year after Man o' War was



MAN O' WAR, THE FAMOUS AMERICAN RACE-HORSE FOR THE UPKEEP OF WHOSE GRAVE HIS OWNER, SAMUEL D. RIDDLE, LEFT £1,347,500

foaled, August Belmont was commissioned a major in the United States Army and sent all his yearlings to the Saratoga Sales, where Man o' War was bought by Mr. Riddle for \$5,000. Later he went to Louis Feustel to be trained. According to *Racing and Breeding in America and the Colonies*, he was "a tall, growthy colt, a difficult one to break, but, once broken, a perfect racing tool leaving aside some restiveness at the barrier." It was restiveness at the barrier, coupled with the fact that he was "blocked in the stretch" that led to his only defeat when as a two-year-old carrying 9 st 2 lb. he was beaten by half a length in the Sanford Memorial Stakes at Saratoga. In his two seasons of racing he won 20 races worth \$249,465, at that time the record prize money won by any horse in America.

When fully grown, Man o' War, or Big Red as he was affectionately known on the race-course, stood 16 hands, 2½ ins. A

contemporary account describes him as rising high off the ground, yet having ample bone, giving the impression of "a powerful organism in equine form rather than an Apollo." He began service as a four-year-old at Faraway, his owner's stud farm at Lexington, Kentucky, and was an immediate success, a success that reached its peak in 1926, when he headed the list of sires in America, and his 26 winners between them won stakes to the total value of \$408,137, the largest amount to have been won in a season's racing by the get of a stallion anywhere in the world up to that time. His greatest son was probably War Admiral, winner of the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness Stakes and the Belmont Stakes of 1937, and he will be remembered in this country as the sire of Battleship, winner of the 1938 Grand National.

Whether or not the great fortune left by Mr. Riddle will be used to perpetuate the memory of Man o' War is not yet certain. When

a man disposes of his money in an unorthodox way there is always apt to be a certain amount of dissatisfaction, and so it comes as no surprise to read that Mr. Riddle's will, which apart from the \$3,773,000 to the "residuary legatee," allowed \$500,000 for a new hospital and \$1,000 to each of nine servants, is likely to be disputed by relatives, among them Mr. Riddle's brother, who, according to a newspaper report, is 106 and fought in the Civil War. Whatever the outcome, Man o' War is not likely to be forgotten, for it was written of him: "No race-horse since Salvator had aroused such public enthusiasm, and when he retired he took the place in America occupied (in Britain) by such as Ormonde and St. Simon." And just as to-day the name Ormonde or St. Simon figures in the pedigree of many of our best thoroughbreds, so does that of Man o' War appear regularly in American stud records. Indeed it may even be said to dominate them.



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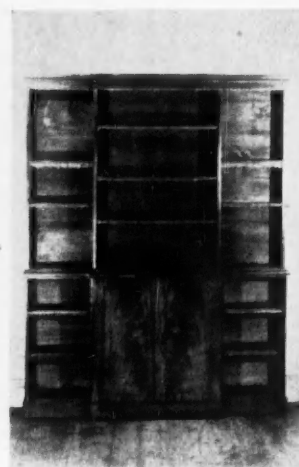
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A CAUSERIE ON BRIDGE

SCIENCE MARCHES ON

By M. HARRISON-GRAY

WHAT exactly is a "super-scientist"? Is he an imaginary character, a cross between Simon's Unlucky Expert and Futile Willie, or does he really exist? Whether we call him "theorist," "perfectionist," "contortionist," or something less complimentary, the super-scientist is a real-life member of a peripatetic research and propaganda department—and with a very real hope of educating his more backward brethren. Therein lies the danger.

True, science at Bridge is merely another word for logic. Here is a simple example from a 12-table duplicate pairs contest:

West	♠ K 6 3	East	♠ A Q J 9 7
	♥ A K 9 5 4 3		♥ 7 2
	♦ A 7		♦ K 10 5
	♣ Q J		♣ K 9 3

With East the dealer, in seven cases Six Spades was bid and made. At three of the other tables, the bidding stopped at Five Hearts; there was one final contract of Six Hearts and one of Six No-Trumps, both of which were defeated. It transpired that the five East-West pairs who missed the par contract belonged to the same club and the same school of bidding; the auction started with the normal One Spade by East and Three Hearts by West, but then came the parting of the ways.

One of the earliest and most iniquitous of Contract fallacies insisted on a rebid in the minimum number of No-Trumps, regardless of the suit pattern, with anything that looked like a minimum hand. So East promptly bid Three No-Trumps, and a Blackwood Four No-Trumps by West led to a result that is to be expected when so little is known of the partner's hand. In each case West decided that K 6 3 was inadequate support for a suit that had not been rebid to show five or more cards. The East players concerned were equally emphatic. As they had opened on 13 points only, their first duty was to sign off in No-Trumps. The result was unlucky, but their bidding was impeccable.

It does not require a Bachelor of Science to spot the flaw in this theory. West's forcing jump take-out is a necessary evil that leaves little room for manoeuvre, and a code call to show a minimum number of points is a luxury that must be dispensed with. West is anxious to learn more about the general character of East's hand; therefore, logic (or science) calls for a rebid on the same lines as though West had not forced. Over a simple response of Two Hearts, his rebid would be Two Spades; over a jump response of Three Hearts, his rebid is Three Spades.

In the first sequence, Two Spades is informative and shows a hand of limited strength; in the second, Three Spades is also informative, but necessarily covers a wide range, because East must mark time (even with a far stronger hand) until the best denomination has been settled. West is given just enough room to clarify the issue with a raise to Four Spades.

Note that West has no need to bid more than game after forcing on the first round; note, also, that he resists the temptation to show his extra length in Hearts, since the combined strength in Spades is known to be adequate—there is no safe way of testing the Heart situation, but a long side suit in Dummy should at least come in handy for discards in a Spade contract.

Now comes the critical point. Once the Spade fit is established, the East hand advances from the "moderate" to the "very good" category—it is fully worth a slam try and Blackwood, for instance, paves the way for a final bid of Six Spades. There is no hand consistent with West's bidding that will not provide at least a fair play for the slam.

We all owe a debt to the "scientists" who thought up such simple theories and put them into words. If science meant no more than this, Bridge would be a sane and satisfactory game. Unfortunately, it is but a short step from science to the brand of super-science that led

Simon to exclaim: "Are they going mad? Or am I?"

You sit East with the hand below. West, your partner, opens with One Spade. Does it occur to you to bid anything but Two Diamonds?

♠ K 4 ♥ 9 7 ♦ A K 10 8 6 4 ♣ J 10 3

During last year's international trials, an eminent super-scientist held these cards. He is, beyond question, one of our best players, with a real head for the game and most of the attributes needed to infuse fresh vigour into our national team. A regular contributor to *Bridge Magazine*, he writes with the courage of his convictions. Here, in his own words, is what he did over One Spade:

"I bid Two Clubs. That may look like a bluff bid, but I assure you it wasn't. I simply hadn't the courage to face the second-round task of trying to find a bid over Two Hearts. So I used up my courage to bid Two Clubs. (And it needed a little, with a selector breathing down one's neck, and a little black book waiting for a little black mark.)"

The rest you can guess. West duly bid Two Hearts and the super-scientist's dream came true. For once the bidding had gone according to plan. East produced the perfect second-round response of *Two No-Trumps*, was raised to Three, and made Five.

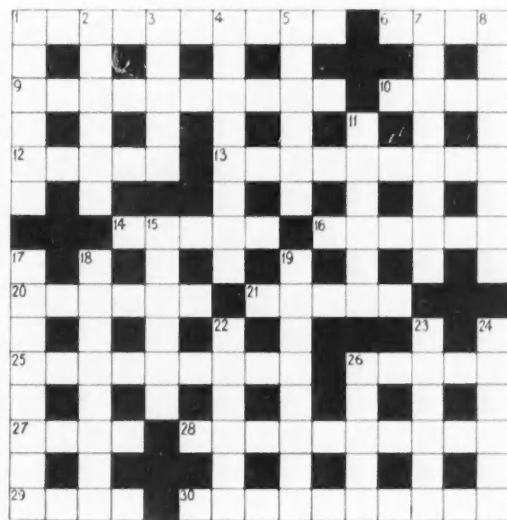
"But that means nothing," he has the grace to admit. He is quite wrong, for that bid of Two Clubs means a great deal. I do not believe for an instant that the selectors made a note of this peculiar call—after all, there was nothing wrong with the result. But that was in 1952. One thing is quite certain: a selection committee composed of past and present experts will find it hard to overlook that bid and its justification in print.

A simple experiment cast a fresh light on the subject. The hand below was given to one of East's favourite partners, who was asked to bid it as West:

♠ A Q 8 7 3 ♥ A 8 6 5 ♦ Q 9 7 ♣ 2

CROSSWORD No. 1197

COUNTRY LIFE books to the value of 3 guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 1197, COUNTRY LIFE, 2, 10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on the morning of Wednesday, January 21, 1953.



Name.....
(MR., MRS., ETC.)

Address.....

SOLUTION TO No. 1196. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of January 9, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Hardware; 5 and 9, Knight Bachelor; 10, France; 11, Treatise; 12, Walrus; 14, Freebooter; 18, Recipients; 22, Celery; 23, Egyptian; 24, Potato; 25, Gardener; 26, Stride; 27, Peasants.

DOWN.—1, Habits; 2, Rocket; 3, Wreath; 4, Rood-screen; 6, Narrator; 7, Generate; 8, Treasure; 13, Centigrade; 15, Precepts; 16, Sculptor; 17, Spirited; 19, Spades; 20, Mignon; 21, Snore.

ACROSS

1. A bony hair to granny, of course (10)
6. Counterfeit (4)
9. It marked the beginning of no man's land (6, 4)
10. Mixed dues are not new (4)
12. Enter the 27 of someone from Lorne (5)
13. Ellen's hit (anagr.) (9)
- 14 and 16. Not a regrettable engagement, though an unfortunate state to be in (5, 6)
- 20 and 21. It usually also bears two or three letters in this country (6, 5)
25. The great side they need is, presumably, a good cast (9)
26. Accessible part of the river, one would suppose (5)
27. It would be good for an honest man (4)
28. It should not make the players get out of breath (6, 4)
29. They can't attend to the hinder (4)
30. A bridge, sir (anagr.) (10)

DOWN

1. "Thou didst swear to me upon a parcel gilt —" — *Shakespeare* (6)
2. Rosy-fingered goddess (6)
3. What harpers do when getting on with it (5)
4. What confused the instrument, maybe (8)
5. The dish carried by Jael (6)
7. As nights go in town (8)
8. Just think, with the sea so short it had a meal! (8)
11. Small ball (6)
15. The old boy seems to have ogled and acted under orders (6)
17. Thus the golfer is an example (8)
18. "O soft — of the still midnight" — *Keats* (8)
19. Invoke heaven's favour in only one key (8)
22. Not a sweet drink (6)
23. First-rate player with friend in a grand environment (6)
24. Beheld them to find the region they inhabit (6)
26. Unyielding (5)

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.

The winner of Crossword No. 1195 is

Mr. Herbert Roberts,

Holly Bank,

Stanhope Road,

Croydon, Surrey.

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THE ESTATE MARKET

DOWNWARD TREND

ANNUAL reports from estate agents in London and elsewhere that have reached me during the past fortnight confirm the findings of those received earlier, inasmuch as all refer to a downward trend brought about for the most part by the Government's policy of dearer money. For example, Messrs. Jackson-Stops and Staff, who have offices in different parts of the country and who handle all types of property from small cottages to landed estates running into thousands of acres, speak of a general decline in prices due to this reason, and Messrs. Fox and Sons, well-known South Coast agents, mention a fall of between 10 and 20 per cent. in the prices of certain types of property.

FARMS STILL POPULAR

ACCORDING to Messrs. Jackson-Stops and Staff, the properties that declined least in value in 1952 were medium-sized farms with vacant possession and blocks of agricultural land let to good tenants, both of which continue to attract wealthy buyers who benefit by the relief on income-tax and reduced death duties that go with the ownership of agricultural land. This bright feature in a market that, generally speaking, shifted its bias from seller to buyer is confirmed by Messrs. Fox and Sons, who add, however, that it applied only to land that satisfied the best standards of farming and that there had been an easing in the price of holdings that fall below that standard.

Just as the price of farm land fluctuated according to its quality, so was the demand for commercial and shop properties determined by their size and locality, for, whereas large blocks of commercial property situated in prosperous towns continued to fetch high prices, scarcity of spending money and reduced trade meant a lessened demand for small shops. This trend was not confined to London and the Home Counties, for Mr. Jno. Oliver Watkins, a Swansea estate agent, writes that the demand for investments, other than ground rents and shops in first-class positions, eased considerably.

DEARER TO BUILD

A SIGNIFICANT comment that appeared in more than one estate agent's report was to the effect that in 1952, for the first time for many years, it was cheaper to buy a house than to build one. Several reasons were given for this state of affairs, the most cogent of which was that the Government's policy of anti-inflation had made Building Societies reluctant to offer loans in respect of older houses or to grant mortgages in excess of £5,000, thus causing the price of these houses to drop sharply, whereas new houses could not be built at much less than four times the pre-war cost.

10 PER CENT. DEPOSITS

LAST week in *A Countryman's* Notes Major C. S. Jarvis referred to several cases that had come to his knowledge where the owner of a house that was up for sale had accepted a firm offer from a would-be purchaser, who had paid the usual 10 per cent. to confirm the deal but later changed his mind and repudiated. Major Jarvis's experience is confirmed by Messrs. Rickard, Green and Michelmore, who refer to "the retraction, without valid excuse, of agreed offers to purchase," and Messrs. Bentalls, estate agents, of Kingston-on-Thames, who have wide interests in Surrey and Middlesex, go so far as to say that "nearly three out of four prospective purchasers withdrew their offer, even after the payment of deposit." Such behaviour is irritating to say the least and can involve an owner in considerable loss, and Messrs. Bentalls make a

useful suggestion when they advise property-owners to prepare a draft contract so that it is available immediately an offer has been accepted, thereby reducing the time-lag between offer and contract.

FOOL RATHER THAN KNAVE

MAJOR JARVIS was writing from the point of view of the vendor, and it is clear from the extracts from estate agents' reports reproduced above that it is the intending buyer who is more often the culprit. At the same time, and though it does not excuse his conduct, but merely brands him as a fool rather than a knave, many a would-be buyer last year made an offer in all good faith for a property that he wanted to buy as much as the owner wanted to sell, only to find that neither his bank nor a building society would advance enough money. There is, too, one other point worth mentioning while on the subject of deposits, and that is that almost invariably there are two sides to a question. For example, I know of two cases where the bid was on the other foot, and two willing and able buyers who had made a firm offer which had been accepted by the "vendor" were fobbed off at the last moment because someone else came forward and offered more money.

BERKSHIRE FARMS FOR SALE

TWO farms in Berkshire are for sale through Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. They are Severalls Farm, which extends to 790 acres at Wallingford, and Blackalls Farm, which covers 296 acres on the outskirts of the neighbouring village of Cholsey. Both farms are in the same ownership, and Blackalls, a dairy farm with a Georgian house and 13 cottages, is notable as being the home of one of the Aberdeen-Angus trio that won the Duke of Norfolk's trophy at last month's Smithfield Show. Severalls Farm, a T.T. holding with a modern house, also has 13 cottages.

A different type of property on Messrs. John D. Wood and Co.'s books is Grevel House, which stands in High Street, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, opposite the famous Woodstaplers' Hall. It is a Cotswold stone building, and is said to be one of the oldest inhabited houses in England. It was built in 1630 for William Grevel, a wool merchant, and is noted for an unusual two-storeyed panelled bow-window in the decorated style of the period.

THE HOUSE THAT MOVED

PUMP FARM MANOR, a Tudor house that stands 400 ft. above sea-level at Ightham, Kent, was not always there, for it was moved from the near-by village of Benenden in the early 1930s. Although the manor benefited by the move to the extent of an improved situation, it severed its connection with land that was mentioned in the Domesday Book as being part of the possessions with which the Conqueror enriched his half-brother, Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and which later passed to the branch of the Gybbon family from whom was descended Edward Gibbon, author of *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. The sale of Pump Farm was negotiated by Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock.

Other Kentish properties that have changed hands recently are Old Surrenden, a Tudor manor house with about 160 acres at Betersden, near Ashford, and Bressenden, a modern house with 80 acres at Biddenden. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Burrows, Clements, Winch and Sons were concerned in both sales.

PROCURATOR.

FARMING NOTES

SPRING SOWING PROSPECTS

By the time February comes it must be every farmer's ideal to have all his spring corn land ready for the final cultivations and sowing. It rarely happens that we attain this ideal, and it seems out of reach at the time of writing, when much of the North Country carries snow. But I fancy that more ploughing was done before Christmas than farmers have achieved for several years past. I have noted the plough going into a good many grass fields to catch the £5 an acre grant, and even though the acreage of new leys has increased during the past two years I expect there will be a net gain in tillage acreage for the 1953 harvest. Many farmers had a dose of low barley prices in September and October and they will be inclined to sow more spring wheat and less spring barley this year. All the extra wheat that will be grown will be wanted, and there is the fixed price on which farmers can rely. Barley is a gamble, but it may well prove that those who stick to this crop will have no cause to regret the 1953 harvest. If we knew just what other people were doing it would pay to do the opposite. Now that the time for the February price review is approaching, may I make a plea again to Ministers and the N.F.U. to allow a more realistic price for barley sold for grinding? The figure should not be below 28s. a hundredweight. Probably by the time the autumn comes the grain trade will be free of price control and grinding barley may fetch 30s. a hundredweight and more. Yet many farmers will be influenced in their cropping by guaranteed prices that are announced.

Late Potatoes

In these Notes of December 19 I wrote that I couldn't understand how any farmer could still have potatoes in the ground at the end of November, except of course when the autumn had been exceptionally wet. A Peterborough grower comments that the autumn of 1952 was far worse than any other he remembers in 20 years' farming in the fen area. They had an early and easy corn harvest, but the potatoes matured very late, and he was not able to start lifting until October 15, and he did not finish until November 21. During this time there was 3.68 inches of rain. The conditions were appalling, but the men and women stuck it out wonderfully well. There was a tremendous amount of second growth, especially in the King Edwards, which made the lifting more difficult. Then on the night of November 24 there was a 20-degree frost, and the last potatoes' grave had not a single coat of earth on it. At the same time he had about 12 acres of sugar-beet out in heaps in the field and about 3 acres not lifted. This was indeed a bad spell.

Scotland's Output

ACCORDING to the Department of Agriculture for Scotland her farms produced food and raw materials valued at £128 million last year. The items are interesting. They comprise 233,000,000 gallons of milk worth £34,250,000, and crops for sale worth £23,250,000. In addition to this, Scottish agriculture supplied to the nation's larder 97,000 tons of beef, valued at almost £20,000,000; 35,000 tons of mutton and 32,000 tons of pig meat, valued at £9,000,000 in each case; 739,000,000 eggs and 10,000 tons of poultry meat (together worth £16,250,000); and 26,000,000 pounds of wool, valued at £5,500,000. Compared with the previous year there was a slight decrease in the output of crops. Meat output was much the

same, pigs having greatly increased, offsetting a reduction in beef and mutton output. Breeding sheep have increased in numbers generally, but the severe winter of 1950-51 left its mark on the lamb crop.

Pig Grading

DURING the twelve months ended last September, when the grading of bacon pigs was carried out for educational purposes, 79 per cent. were placed in Grade A. The standard applied was not high, and a stiffer criterion is being applied now that bacon pigs are being priced by grade as well as weight at the bacon factories. There is this point to learn from the earlier grading. The proportion of Grade A pigs steadily decreases as the weight of pig increases. There is the highest percentage of full quality Grade A pig from 7 score 1 lb. to 7 score 5 lb., and the lowest percentage from 8 score 16 lb. to 9 score. Most pigs were marketed between 8 score 6 lb. and 8 score 10 lb. Experience under the new grading will show whether it pays best to market pigs at lighter weight. Probably 7 score 10 lb. is the most profitable mark.

Chick Sexing

UNtil a few years ago there was no certain way of telling whether a baby chick would become a pullet or a cockerel. At the beginning of this century Professor Punnett and those working with him at Cambridge discovered that there were certain characters connected with the colour markings of the birds that were transmitted from the hen to her sons only and not to her daughters. So they evolved a method of determining with absolute accuracy the sex of a chick at the time of hatching, and it is now possible to apply the sex-linked method to a variety of popular breeds. The latest developments are set out in a Ministry of Agriculture Bulletin No. 38 (Stationery Office, 3s.). Dr. Coles, the Ministry's Chief Poultry Advisory Officer, notes in a foreword that many hold that sex-linkage has declined in importance with the spread of knowledge of vent sexing. It is still, however, true that the accuracy of vent sexing by no means equals that of sex-linkage, and the unskilled may damage chicks as well as fail in estimation of their sex.

Molasses

FROM now until the end of March farmers may obtain up to four large drums of molasses for stock feed without surrendering coupons. They can buy direct from merchants. Molasses is useful feed at this time of year, making straw and chaff more palatable and having some feeding virtue itself. Happily we are not short of good hay this winter and the market price is not so high as to force farmers to feed straw to stock that ought to be getting hay. But in hard weather cattle benefit by picking over straw and they will like it all the better if it is sweetened by molasses.

World Food Supplies

THERE is about 26 per cent. more wheat available for export than a year ago. The extra supplies are in the United States and Canada. Taking world agricultural production as a whole, output has increased by 2 per cent., according to the International Federation of Agricultural Producers. This is not a big rise, remembering that the world's population is growing all the time and more people are wanting better food. Millions of them are in the East, and it is most cheerful news that this year's rice crop should be a record.

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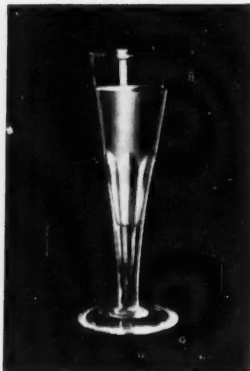
Chaplins is a name to conjure with in the wine trade—for it is close on ninety years since Chaplins brought their first batch of fine sherries from Jerez de la Frontera. Connoisseurs of sherry whether their taste be for light or dark, say Chaplins and there's an end to it. Chaplins it has to be. Here's a choice of six of the best to suit all tastes.



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NEW BOOKS

A PRIMA DONNA'S FIGHT BACK TO FAME

Reviews by **HOWARD SPRING**

MISS MARJORIE LAWRENCE tells the story of her life as a singer in *Interrupted Melody* (Falcon Press, 15s.). The story was worth writing for two reasons: in the first place because it gives us an account of the stages through which a singer passed from the earliest childhood warbling to international fame; and in the second place because it is a story of courage, of a terrible physical blow that was met, and faced, and overcome. For, in the very fullness of her career, Miss Lawrence was struck down by infantile paralysis. To many that would have been the end, but, helped by her doctor-husband, she fought her disability and was able at last to sing in public again.

the Government, and it was here, in the hey-day of her personal and professional life, that tragedy struck her. On the night before the opening of the season she was rehearsing, though feeling very ill. There was a moment when she had to kneel. "I tried to rise and was horrified to find I could not. My right knee wobbled grotesquely when I tried to put my weight on it. . . . A spasm of pain racked my body. . . . I collapsed, my last flickerings of consciousness registering the startled cries that came from the theatre and the wings." It was as sudden as that.

There was never any question of giving up. After a year she was singing in public again, taking parts which

INTERRUPTED MELODY. By *Marjorie Lawrence*
(Falcon Press, 15s.)

THE JOURNEYS AND PLANT INTRODUCTIONS OF GEORGE FORREST. Edited by *Dr. J. Macqueen Cowan*
(Oxford University Press, 30s.)

INVISIBLE MAN. By *Ralph Ellison*
(Gollancz, 15s.)

She was born on a small farmstead in Victoria, Australia, and at five gave her first public performance at a Sunday school concert. She sang because she liked singing; she sang wherever there was a chance, and gained a backwoods reputation as "the Little Melba." Community singing was popular in her small part of the world. "There was a time when I thought it would be impossible to be on bad terms with anyone with whom I collaborated to make music, but that was before I sang in opera."

PARIS OPERA AND COVENT GARDEN

In Melbourne she earned her living at one job and another in order to pay for singing lessons, and she was fortunate enough to find an excellent teacher who had trained John Brownlee, then singing at the Paris Opera. Under her teacher she won many national competitions; and John Brownlee, returning on a visit to Melbourne, heard her sing and urged her to go to Paris. "He promised to help me to become a student of Madame Cecile Gilly, wife of his own teacher." Happily, at this stage Miss Lawrence's father, who had been all against this singing business, dropped his objections and promised to foot the bills. He did not live to know her success.

After three years, she made her debut at the Paris Opera, as Ortrud in *Lohengrin*. "By the end of 1933 I had given 33 performances at the Opera, all of them in major rôles. I have never sung a minor rôle." "Before 1934 was over offers of engagements had come from the New York Metropolitan, from the Vienna Staatsoper, and Covent Garden." She had made a quick climb to the top of her tree.

She spent a lot of time in America after this, and in 1941 married an American doctor. For their honeymoon they went to Mexico City, where she was to sing at the first season of a national opera company sponsored by

could be sung sitting or reclining. In 1944 the Australian Government invited Miss Lawrence "to tour the South-West Pacific to sing to American, Australian, English, Indian and Dutch units in that zone." It must have been a heavy task, but she did it, singing from her chair, and followed it up with a tour of occupied Europe. On the way home she sang at a gathering in Buckingham Palace arranged by the Queen and attended by the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret. When, at long last, Miss Lawrence sang on her feet again, taking the part of Elektra in *Chicago*, she naturally and deservedly received many telegrams of congratulation. One was from a princess who meanwhile had become a queen. "The Queen is delighted to hear of your great achievement and wishes you all success. Her Majesty so well remembers your singing before Their Majesties in 1945."

Miss Lawrence was fortunate in having at hand, when her trial came, so resolute a person as her husband appears to be. He was always thinking of the next step and urging her to take it. "Keep them active to the limit of their capacities. Don't give them time to feel sorry for themselves. Never show pity or give them too much sympathy. Give them jobs to do so they will feel useful and needed. Teach them to dominate the situation rather than let the situation dominate them." These general principles certainly showed their value in this particular case.

PLANT-COLLECTING DANGERS

Forrestii is the follow-up of many a plant-name, and it is good to have some account of George Forrest to whom gardeners owe so much. If for nothing else than the lovely *Pieris Forrestii* and that gentian known as *sino-ornata*, we should remember him. He died suddenly and untimely, literally falling dead on the Eastern

territory he knew so well. Had he lived, he would doubtless have written the story of his own adventures, but he was not the man to be writing when he could be doing, and the needed leisure never came. His letters to J. C. Williams, of Caerhays in Cornwall, for whom he collected many things, make it clear that his book would have been full of more than horticultural and botanical matter.

Dr. J. Macqueen Cowan, of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, has edited a record of Forrest's travels and discoveries—*The Journeys and Plant Introductions of George Forrest*, published for the Royal Horticultural Society by the Oxford University Press (30s.).

30,000 SPECIMENS

Forrest was born at Falkirk in 1873, and on leaving school he became an assistant in a chemist's shop. He picked up a little medical knowledge which was useful to him later on in Yunnan, where to his native assistants he was friend and doctor as well as employer. He also had to study botany, and collected and dried many local plants. This interest in plants survived a few unfruitful years in Australia. On his return he found work in the Herbarium in Edinburgh. He worked under Sir Isaac Bayley Balfour, to whom that keen Cheshire horticulturist, Mr. A. K. Bulley, applied for a man "qualified to undertake botanical exploration in Western China." Forrest, then 31 years old, took on this job, and thereafter Forrest and Western China were inseparable. He went back again and again. "His collections from Yunnan in the way of botanical specimens number over 30,000, and form the most important contribution to the flora of that province ever likely to be made."

Forrest's chosen territory is thus described: "The mountains and valleys of N.W. Yunnan, Upper Burma and S.E. Tibet for centuries have been a kind of no-man's-land, a last refuge of tribes who have been driven out of more fertile areas by stronger neighbours. The consequence is an extraordinary hodge-podge of small communities, each one differing from the next in speech and often in habit. That Forrest had so little trouble with his native collectors goes a long way to prove the very great respect in which he was held throughout these hills."

NO JOB FOR A DILETTANTE

Plant-collecting in this region was no job for a dilettante. During his first expedition, when staying with "the venerable chief of the Tseku mission, Père Dubernard," he found himself involved in trouble which broke out between Chinese and Tibetans. He and his companions had to flee, and things boiled up into a minor battle. "The Père," he wrote, "had not covered a couple of hundred yards ere he was riddled with poisoned arrows and fell, the Tibetans immediately rushing in and finishing him off with their huge double-handed swords. Our little band, numbering about 80, were picked off one by one, or captured, only 14 escaping. Of my own 17 collectors and servants, only one escaped."

For eight days he wandered alone, dodging pursuit, and though he got away, he lost everything: "in fact, my all, with the exception of the rags I stood in, my rifle, revolver, and two belts of cartridges."

Again, during his third expedition, he is writing to J. C. Williams: "I am exceedingly sorry to have to

inform you that serious trouble has arisen and I may have to get out at any moment." The danger was "a rising which was being organised by those two creatures who engineered the Tenguueh revolution of last year . . . I was told to get out, so had to. I left on the morning of September 4, beginning my journey in torrents of rain. I was walking, had twelve mules for my kit, tents, etc., and my cases of seeds and plants required over thirty coolies." So they set out, "the route passing over a range of some 10,000 feet which forms the watershed between the Taping and Irrawaddy basins." No; plant-hunting need not be a peaceful occupation. Some of Forrest's letters are like a general's reports from the front to the comfortable gentlemen in the War Office at home. He certainly would have had a book to write if fortune had given him opportunity.

MAN AND HIS FOLLY

Mr. Ralph Ellison's *Invisible Man* (Gollancz, 15s.) is a first novel by an American writer, an apocalyptic and moving tale that makes one want to know something about the writer. It is important that one should. The publisher might well have used some of the space on the jacket to tell us, for example, whether the writer is a white man or a Negro. The first-person narrative is put into a Negro's mouth, but is that just a literary convenience? If the book is indeed by a Negro, then that adds to its importance, for it is a searching analysis of the position of the Negroes within the United States community. It is that, but more than that. It refuses to see "the Negro problem" as anything but the problem of all men. "Was everyone suddenly nuts?" the author asks late in the book; and it is a book which forces us to look at the whole contemporary world and ask just that question.

The narrator starts from a Negro college in the South, comes to New York, settles in Harlem, becomes a Communist tool, sees his folly and quits, but sees, too, the folly of almost everyone he meets, Communists and non-Communists alike. He is not dogmatic about things, but he does arrive at one firm conclusion. "It's 'winner take nothing' that is the great truth of our country or of any country. Life is to be lived, not controlled."

This is a regular mine of a book into which you can go on digging, finding worth-while stuff. There is some superb writing in it, and there is a lot of harsh stuff on which the teeth grit. It is not written by a fool or for fools craving delusion.

FOR THE NEW GARDENER

HOW depressing a raw garden site can be, especially if it is a derelict town plot full of weeds and builder's rubbish. In *A Garden From Nothing* (Hutchinson, 16s.) Mr. E. J. King starts with such a possibility, leading on from there to show that no drawback need cause despair. It is a book for the beginner which "gives particular attention to the need for long-term planning in a new garden while providing a pattern for display in the very first season": a comprehensive book which goes into adequate detail without becoming too specialised, and full of those little tips which many a writer assumes the reader will know—answers to problems which may cause a beginner much frustration. To those who already have gardens it will give useful ideas for planting, though practically nothing is said about overall planning.

A. J. H.



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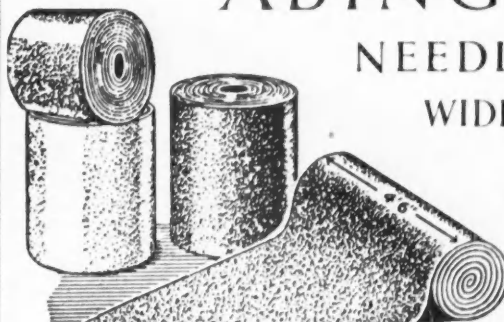
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Winter HOLIDAY



The tailored spring suit in fine woollen rep, either navy or black, has detachable cuffs and collar of snow-white piqué. The jacket is nipped in at the waist, and pockets are placed each side on the hips. Deréa

A HOLIDAY in winter sunshine presents few shopping problems, as many of the houses have already presented their summer collections of light washing frocks, and the coat designers have all included several items especially for the South and many travelling coats. The basic line and the fashionable colours that will carry through for the first few months of the year are already established until the impact of the Paris shows held in early February is felt. But this takes time, and as all the signs are of modification rather than any drastic change the present silhouette is safe.

The colour chart includes many soft shades and blurred colour effects. A considerable amount of mauve is included in all the summer fabric ranges. Shades of raspberry pink and rose look new and are shown in cotton and also among the coat collections. There is a great deal of white and all shades of off-white running up to the creams and the yellows and innumerable stripes in cotton, wool, rayon and nylon. The narrow stripes lead, but all widths appear somewhere or other, and other designs are widely spaced and fairly light in character.

For travelling coats the designers are using some charming loosely woven tweeds in two neutrals, grey with oatmeal or two greys, or grey with old gold or a subdued pink. Designs are small, intricate and uneven with many darned basket patterns, or a raised bouclé stripe, a



Resort coat in navy fleecy cloth with a sailor collar faced with white. White also faces both fronts, and the sleeves are slit so that they can be turned back as cuffs. Jaeger



(Left) Light and capacious travel bag in coach hide. The colour is a pigskin shade, with saddle-stitching, and it has a checked wool lining like a Tattersall vesting. Revelation

Photographs by COUNTRY LIFE Studio

mere pin-stripe, will be introduced here and there either as part of an elaborate system of over-checking, as a stripe or to outline a narrow band of a second colour. Tweed coats with fringed scarf collars which can fold over the head are comfortable for travelling and light enough for an aeroplane outfit. The latest camel hair coats are often collarless or have narrow collars that can be turned up round the throat or down as a

small roll. Buttons and pockets are apt to be placed low down and belts discarded on the coats which are straight cut. Deep, easy armholes appear on every kind of material and the sleeves will be cut in one with either fronts or the back. The raincoat style with raglan sleeve and turn-down collar is, of course, retained, as it is established as a classic.

In the Jaeger collection of coats for the southern spring and northern summer the straight cut and the sailor collar are the leading theme. A smart white coat with a sailor collar is lined with a sharp lemon yellow; a navy coat is given a white sailor collar and white facings down both fronts. Here the woollens are thick, warm and fleecy with emphasis on blanket cloth, bouclé tweeds and some lovely light wool and mohair



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mixtures that have rough, uneven surfaces and are as light as thistledown. The short coats barely reach the hipbone, and are straight as a dart; the white ones in the smooth, supple woollens like a doeskin are quite delightful. Some button all the way from the bottom to an open V finished by a winged collar; others have a pointed collar that plays out to make a horizontal line running right across the shoulders. Others again show a sailor collar or a wide shawl collar. All these coats and jackets favour the plain straightish sleeve that can be worn turned back as a deep cuff at the elbow or lower.

Suits in superfine smooth wool and in neat

perfect for most smart afternoon occasions. The same idea could be carried out in linen for Jamaica or Florida, where wool is too hot, with a plain gored skirt in white or black, a blue that is brighter than navy, a sail-cloth red, and various tops—a blazer jacket, cotton sweaters, short-sleeved blouses and sun tops.

FOR the light frocks and suits themselves there are some delightful new fabrics available. Moygashel show a series of linen tweeds in small dogtooth checks, pin-stripes and lines of all kinds, as well as blurred and flecked surfaces that resemble the fashionable Donegal tweed. White is mixed with a pastel and some of the mushroom brown and white, lemon and white, and old gold and white combinations are fresh and summery, and there are several weights to choose from. Glen checks also tailor well and are shown for both dress and coat weights in deep mixtures of colour. Several purples are included in this collection, and among the designs are a pretty one of fern fronds and another of oval "dots." For evening dresses and beach skirts and dresses there are floral designs of light, largish flower sprays that look as though they had been done in brush work, and one of gay tropical fish against a background of a fisherman's net. An English rose design has been especially prepared for the Coronation. A large multi-petalled bloom in rose red or velvety crimson on a stalk with green foliage is placed on blobs of grey on a white ground.

In the Horrockses collection many of the dresses and two-pieces are shown in a new and heavier weight of poplin than hitherto, one that has a slight glaze on the surface. Mauve again is popular, but there is as well a considerable amount of cinnamon, gold and kingfisher blue. Wide skirts are box-pleated to the neat waists, an inch or two of sleeve is cut in one with a shoulder yoke and the neat dresses fasten down the front with gold metal globe



A fresh-looking pin-striped cotton in black on white with a rose-red leather belt and gold buttons. There are no collar or sleeves, and horse-shoe-shaped pockets button at the top. Horrockses

stripes or checks are the best choice for a traveller's wardrobe. For cruising choose a gored skirt instead of a pleated; the latter are charming for the Riviera. Jackets remain neat fitting and smartly waisted with a high fastening. Many shades of grey are being shown for these, and there are also navy suits in fine smooth wool touched with white piqué at the throats and the necks, not so practical for a train journey but very smart on a holiday in strong sun.

The two-piece dresses in fine jersey, often a mixture of plaid or pin-stripe with a plain or a marle mixture, are likely to be the stand-by of most spring wardrobes and make a good substitute for the traveller who does not wish to take a tailored suit. There are some blues that are brighter than navy combined with a pale grey, pink or white. The greys are, perhaps, not such a good colour for the South.

The white pleated wool skirts shown in several of the wholesale collections, teamed with a navy reefer jacket, are ideal for many climates. The outfit can split and the skirts are worn alternately with a fine wool jersey top or silk blouse to match. With bright accessories of belt, shoes and scarf, this would be



Cotton poplin dresses. The one on the left buttons all down the front and has a large pocket on each hip. Colours are kingfisher blue, flame and pimento. Rembrandt. On the right a new, heavier poplin is used and the collarless cardigan neckline featured. The wide skirt is pleated to the waist. Colours are cinnamon, old gold, raspberry pink, clotted cream and lime. Horrockses



Ivory dress entirely handknitted in ribbed bouclé wool with the new low V neckline and pliant skirt. Fortnum and Mason. The felt is a Scott's classic

buttons. Ric-rac braid in a contrast outlines butterfly collars and yokes as well as triangular pockets, mostly black on a pale colour. A charming frock for either summer dances or afternoons is in a crisp lime-coloured piqué with a wide pleated skirt and a scooped-out neckline, but no sleeves. This has a narrow gold kid belt. For a hot evening, there is a dress in an enchanting gauze that is a mixture of nylon and cotton and carried out in a cool-looking grey with a white pin-stripe. This has a wide, full-length skirt gathered to a V-necked top. Full hip-length coats in transparent nylon gauze are shown over dark sheathlike evening dresses. One in rose colour covers a clinging black; another is grey and white check, and both are most becoming and uncrushable. They transform a plain dress into one for a gala evening.

Among the Horrockses prints stripes are easily the winners, mostly pin-stripes among the cottons, and quarter-inch stripes outlined with a second colour, often on a ground broken by pin-head dots, among the cotton and nylon mixtures. A toadstool design is attractive, toadstools of the Mabel Lucie Attwell variety in different sizes scattered on a deepish coloured ground. White chickens perambulating along a grass-green ground is another amusing design. For the Coronation they have written Elizabeth Regina 1953 in black script all over a ground in a deepish shade to form a pin-stripe closely set together. Housecoats in stripes have replaced the large floral designs traced in white that we associate with this house. A nylon and cotton mixture is lovely, worked out in azure blue and white with the cotton as the thicker stripe on a gauze-like background.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.



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Silver Exide

Now—today if you wish—you can buy from your garage at standard prices the new Silver Exide, a battery more efficient and with longer life than any standard battery—even an Exide—you ever used before. Here is a battery that will change your whole conception of the service a car battery can give. A battery that eliminates the actual main cause of battery failure!

PORVIC gives **Exide** the green light— for the biggest battery advance in 25 years!

Battery improvement had reached an impasse—blocked by these separator. Separators, which divide each battery plate from the next, normally wear away and slowly but surely weaken under the stress of motor car service. Failure of the separators—even of one separator—means the failure of the battery. That was the deadlock that Porvic has now broken—Porvic, the new plastic separator and a British discovery. Porvic is pliable yet very tough,

over 80% porous and yet a perfect electrical insulator; and it is completely inert chemically and resistant to wear. Used in the Silver Exide as a separator, *Porvic* changes that shortest-lived component of the battery into one which is virtually indestructible. Porvic now makes possible the use—to the full advantage—of the new plates with long-life alloy grids that for years have been undergoing test and development in the Exide research laboratories!

THREE STRIDES carry the **SILVER EXIDE** forward—beyond the hitherto accepted limits of battery life

1. PORVIC SEPARATORS

Microporous, they freely absorb the electrolyte and enable the battery to release its full power to the starter motor. They never develop wear to weaken the assembly of the battery.

2. CB.95 ALLOY PLATE GRIDS

From alloy CB.95, an exclusive Exide formula, are manufactured long life plate grids pasted with improved active materials, resulting in plates whose full capabilities could not be realised until Porvic brought separator life into line. Now, fitted in the Silver Exide battery in combination with Porvic separators, they raise electrical efficiency and length of life to an altogether new level.

3. HARD RUBBER CONTAINER

The container of the Silver Exide battery is hard rubber of the highest quality—tough, leak-proof and shock-resistant—designed and developed to outlast even the longer life plates it holds.



*The name EXIDE in silver is
the hall-mark of the Silver Exide*

STANDARD
EXIDE
PRICES

YOUR GARAGE CAN SUPPLY TODAY

A PRODUCT OF CHLORIDE BATTERIES LIMITED



BRITISH CATHEDRALS

YORK MINSTER

"The Greatest Curiosity for Windows"



William the Conqueror brought both fire and sword to the ancient city of York. The sharp steel conquered; the flames destroyed; and when the last sparks had flown upwards into the sooty pall over the stricken city the Saxon minster of York was a charred ruin. Some twelve years later a Norman Archbishop, Thomas of Bayeux, began the building of the new Cathedral upon the ruins of the old—a work that continued for nearly four hundred years. Today this great church—which dominates a city rich in ancient building—bathes the visitor in the colour and glow of its medieval, stained-glass windows, of which the most famous are the five, long, narrow lancets, the "Five Sisters". Legend says that its beautiful patterns were copied from needlework made some seven hundred years ago by five maiden ladies. Perhaps these windows are the Cathedral's greatest glory for they have delighted and astonished the most travelled and curious. In her "Journals" Celia Fiennes, the celebrated 17th century traveller, says "in the Minster there is the greatest curiosity for Windows I ever saw—they are so large and so lofty . . . more than I ever saw anywhere else . . ." Her simple description is tribute enough, for such beauty as theirs can never truly be conveyed by any other medium.



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